LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

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[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—*The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.*

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 15, 1959/Agrahayana 24, 1881 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चीन से व्यापार

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*८७५. { **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री मोरारका :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-चीन सम्बन्धों के बारे में हाल की घटनाओं के कारण दोनों देशों के व्यापार पर कुछ प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा चीन ने जून, १९५९ तक भारत से आयात किये गये माल में कितने प्रतिशत कमी की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में चीन सरकार से कोई बातचीत चलाई है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : दो विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखे जाते हैं जिनमें चीन को हुए निर्यात तथा चीन से हुए आयात की तुलनात्मक जानकारी दी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या २७]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस विवाद में कुछ ऐसे स्तर के किसी मंडल की स्थापना की जायगी जो भारत और चीन का व्यापार अबाध गति से जारी रह सके ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : माननीय सदस्य अगर विवरण को देखें तो उन आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि व्यापार जारी है और कोई उसमें रुकावट नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बढ़ा है।

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the trade difficulties in Tibet and in view of the invasion by China over our country, I want to know whether the Government propose to break off trade relations with China.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is a proposal to break off trade relations with China in view of the aggression.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the invasion of our country and the trade difficulties.....

Mr. Speaker: All that has been said.

Shri Satish Chandra: I may clarify that the statements that have been placed on the Table of the House do not include figures of trade with Tibet. These relate to maritime trade with China which passes through ports. As regards the traditional trade with Tibet, it is entirely a different matter. There have been difficulties, but there is no such proposal as is being suggested by the hon. Member.

श्री वाजपेयी : विवरण में यह ज्ञात होता है कि जूट से बनी हुई चीजों के निर्यात में असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है तो क्या मैं इसका कारण जान सकता हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कुछ चीजों में वृद्धि भी होती है और कमी भी होती रहती है। अगर पिछले साल के आकड़े में माननीय सदस्य के सामने रक्खूं तो पता लगेगा कि पहले कोई और चीजें जाती थीं और इस वक्त कुछ और चीजें जाने लगी है। इससे कोई खास बात पता नहीं लगती। पिछले साल चीन ने अपने मुल्क में जूट के बहुत से कारखाने लगाये और उसकी वजह से पहले जूट का जो निर्यात होता था उसमें कमी हुई लेकिन अब शायद उनके यहां अन्न का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने और अन्य चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ने के कारण उन्हें जूट के बोरों की फिर ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ गयी है और उन्होंने फिर जूट खरीदना शुरू कर दिया है।

Shri Morarka: From the statements it appears that while our exports to China in the year 1959 had increased, our imports have been cut down by more than fifty per cent. May I know whether it is in the natural course, or whether there have been some restrictions imposed by the Chinese on exports to India?

Shri Satish Chandra: This may be due to the restrictions imposed by us on imports. We try to export as much as possible and try to import as little as possible—only what we require urgently.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that the relations with China have become strained, may I know whether the trade agreement with China which was there formerly will be renewed?

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question in another form, whether the trade relations will be cut off. If they would not be cut off, then the trade relations will be resumed.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी जो विवरण मंत्री जी ने सभा-पटल पर रक्खा उससे यह तो मालूम हुआ कि हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है। अब वह जो प्रयत्न हमारा निर्यात बढ़ाने का सभी देशों में हो रहा है उस प्रयत्न में, चीन में जो हमारा इस समय कुछ झगड़ा है उसके सबब से क्या उसमें कुछ बाधा पड़ी है और अगर वह झगड़ा न होता तो क्या चीन में हमारा निर्यात और बढ़ता क्या कोई ऐसी सम्भावना थी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस तरह के हाइपोथिटिकल सवालों का जवाब देना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। अपनी अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक हर मुल्क चीजें खरीदता और बेचता है और हमारी कोशिश यही रहती है कि जितना भी हमारा व्यापार बाहर के मुल्कों से बढ़ सके, वह बढ़े।

Allotment of Wagons by State Trading Corporation

*876. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mining interests around Banspani are getting irregular and inadequate allotment of Railway wagons by State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, what is the total demand of railway wagons in this area and what is the allotment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the actual demand of the STC or the mining interests for allotment of wagons from the Banspani area, either for export or for supplying to the steel mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole position is that so far as iron ore is concerned, it is the STC alone which does the export. As far as manganese ore is concerned, as the House is aware, it is fifty per cent. in the private sector and fifty per cent. by the STC. The wagons are also sub-divided in this proportion. As far as the requirements of the steel mills are concerned, it 9.5 : 1 so far as Banspani area is concerned and 9 : 1 so far as the export is concerned.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that those exporters who canalise their exports through the STC have

been given the railway movement quota allotted to them by the STC, and whether the railway movement quota given to the STC is non-transferable?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said earlier, the railway quotas are in proportion to the total quantity allotted, and it is in strict proportion to that, the allotment of wagons is made.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know whether the STC have been transferring their quota to others who canalise their exports through the STC.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The exporters who canalise their exports through the STC come within the STC, so that any *inter se* transfer does not matter. Those who are doing independent export are given an independent allocation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Their exports are independent.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the actual demand in terms of railway wagons and how many have been supplied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It all depends upon the demand from time to time. As I said already, as far as the steel mills are concerned it is 7,62,000 tons movement in all the sectors.

Enquiry into Dalmia Concerns

*877. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 753 on the 24th August, 1959, and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry in the investigation of the affairs of Dalmia concerns?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Commission have now completed investigation into the affairs of three important companies *viz.*, Allen Berry & Co. (Private) Ltd., Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., and Dalmia Jain Aviation Ltd. At their public hearing held on the 11th December, 1959, the Commission have handed over three voluminous statements containing particulars of numerous transactions related to the above three companies in respect of which they have asked for the elucidation or explanation of Shri R. K. Dalmia, Shri Jaidayal Dalmia, Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, Shri Sriyans Prasad Jain and Shri Shital Prasad Jain to their Counsel in order to afford them an opportunity of answering the allegations contained in these statements. The preparation of similar statements in respect of the remaining seven companies is under the consideration of the Commission. I may add that the copies of the statement have been made available in the Library of the House.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Commission have revealed in these statements that the three concerns, the investigations of which have been completed, have caused a loss of Rs. 3 1/2 crores to the investing public and the exchequer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The statements are well known and are before the House. I would not at this moment draw any particular inference till the whole hearing is over and we get the final decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Commission asked for some more concerns to be included under their investigation and, if so, whether any more concerns have been included?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As we have earlier made clear here, whatever the Commission wanted, all the concerns have been placed at their disposal for examination subject to certain conditions being satisfied.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that this enquiry will take a long period, may I know whether there is any proposal to take over the management of these concerns with a view to safeguard the interest of the investing public?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; that would hardly arise because each one is being looked after by a competent authority under the respective law.

Advertisement of Reserved Vacancies in Newspapers

*878. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to advertise reserved vacancies in all the important newspapers of the fourteen languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) what percentage of the funds earmarked for such Government advertisements has been utilised in the year 1959 up to the end of October?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) Advertisements in respect of reserved and unreserved vacancies filled through Union Public Service Commission are at present placed in 22 English and 6 Indian language newspapers approved by the Commission. As regards other vacancies which are of local nature, advertisements are issued to suitable newspapers and periodicals to secure the required regional and language coverage within the funds available. Increasing use is, however, being made of Indian language papers for these advertisements.

(b) No separate funds are earmarked for advertisements of reserved vacancies. They are advertised along with unreserved vacancies and it is therefore not possible to determine the expenditure incurred in respect of the former.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the Estimates Committee's 48th Report for 1958-59 I find that information about reserved vacancies was published in 25 English papers and only in 5 Indian language papers. May I know why this information was not published in all the 14 Indian languages given under Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sir, I had explained this on the floor of the House before, that advertisements of the Public Service Commission are put through by us only according to the scheme approved by the Public Service Commission. I had also occasion to explain that we are trying to persuade the Commission that more and more languages should be used for such advertisements. When the Commission agrees, I shall be extremely glad to put these advertisements in all the possible languages.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that whatever advertisements are given in the English papers they are unseeable by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates living in villages because they cannot get English papers in the villages; if so, may I know whether Government propose to make necessary arrangements to give advertisements in the language papers which are run by the organisations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they may be seen by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

Dr. Keskar: As far as advertisements directly put by Government are concerned, I shall certainly see and keep in mind what the hon. Member is saying, and as far as advertisements of the Public Service Commission are concerned I shall convey to the Commission what the hon. Member has said.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has asked the language papers to publish advertisements given by the Ministry, even though such advertisements may have come from the UPSC., only in English even if the papers are in Bengali, Hindi, Tamil or any other language?

Dr. Keskar: That is a different matter; if a separate question is tabled I will be able to answer that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This question concerns advertisements. Advertisements are given to language papers. In which language do Government want those papers to publish those advertisements?

Dr. Keskar: This question is about reserved vacancies and the number of papers in which they are published. I shall be glad to answer the hon. Member's question if separate notice is given.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh himself may not be a party to it, but I have received notice and has also admitted a question of that type. The complaint was that even in the language papers—whether it is Bengali, Hindi, Tamil or any other language—they are required to publish advertisements only in English. I seem to have admitted a question of that type.

श्री बजराज सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन अभी अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सका है। तो क्या इस प्रश्न को गृह मंत्रालय के सुपुर्द किया गया है और उनका दखल इस बात में चाहा गया है कि जो भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र हैं उनके बढ़ने वालों की संख्या के हिसाब से ही समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाएं, और अंग्रेजी भाषा के पत्रों में जिनको केवल १ प्रतिशत ही लोग पढ़ते हैं, एक प्रतिशत से ज्यादा विज्ञापन न दिए जाएं?

डा० केसकर : कमीशन किन वजूहात से इसको कहती है, इसको सदन के सामने रखना चाहूं तो उसमें काफी समय लगेगा। लेकिन कमीशन मोटे तौर पर यह समझती है कि उनके अधिकांश जो विज्ञापन होते हैं वह ऐसी पोस्टों के लिए होते हैं जिनके लिए कम से कम ग्रेजुएट होना जरूरी होता है और यह ज्यादातर अच्छे अंग्रेजी जानने वाले होते हैं और अंग्रेजी अच्छी जानना कमीशन की पोस्टों के लिए जरूरी है, इसलिए वह समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी अखबारों में देना जरूरी है। मुमकिन है और कारण भी हों लेकिन यह एक मुख्य कारण है।

Alkali Industry

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*879. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture high grade salt for Alkali Industry in our country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal; and

(c) the places where such high grade salt is available at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following schemes are under consideration:—

(1) Installation of a washery plant at Sambhar Lake for production of 1,000 tons of high grade salt per day;

(2) Development of Mandi Mines by wet mining and installation of thermo compression plant for production of 66,000 tons of high grade salt per annum;

(3) Establishment of three big salt works, one each in West Bengal, Madras and Orissa or Andhra for production of high grade salt by mechanised manufacturing operations.

(c) Salt Works at Mithapur, Porbandar and Mundhra-Cutch, in the West Coast and Tuticorin in the East Coast.

Government also propose to obtain a French Expert for the modernisation of the salt industry under the T.C.M. programme. He is likely to arrive in February, or March, 1960, for advising the Government on the modernisation of the salt industry in order to diversify and establish a production of high purity salt for different purposes including the requirements of salt-based industries.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the impression of the expert team which went to Japan in May, 1958, to study the development of alkali and various allied chemical industries in that country? May I also know what is their opinion about the development of alkali and allied industries in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No Government team went to Japan. Japan is not an importer of salt. The team went to France and other continental countries. Their report has been found very valuable.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to part (b) of the question various schemes have been mentioned in the statement. Item (3) there is: "Establishment of three big salt works, one each in West Bengal, Madras and Orissa or Andhra for production of high grade salt by mechanised manufacturing operations." May I know whether these salt works will be established during the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it will be perhaps sometime in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the French expert who is expected in February, 1960, will visit the various sites where high grade salt is produced as in the case of Tuticorin etc?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The expert will visit as many sites as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement I find that the terms "high grade salt" and "high purity salt" have been used. Is there any difference between them? Also, I should like to know how much sodium chloride content will be regarded as high grade salt?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not a technical term. This is the general description. It is really 99.6 per cent. of Na Cl and more.

Manufacture of Watches

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*880. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Dhanagar:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Rama Krishna Reddy:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Damani:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the other schemes for the manufacture of watches in India have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As the House is aware one scheme for manufacture of watches has been already approved. The other schemes are still under consideration and one or two are likely to be finalised very shortly.

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, on 3rd August an answer was given that other schemes for the manufacture of watches are under consideration. I want to know the names of the other

firms whose schemes are under consideration. I also want to know whether the scheme of the Phoenix Watch Company has since been functioning.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, it may not be very appropriate, perhaps, to give the names at this stage when they are under consideration; but I had indicated the foreign countries whose collaboration is likely to be made available.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the number of schemes received from industrialists in West Bengal and whether any of them is likely to be finalised shortly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is one name from West Bengal and there are other five schemes from other parts of the country.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government is aware that a considerable amount of smuggling of watches takes place which affects the established traders and results in loss to the Customs; if so, whether Government intends to import watches on a small scale until manufacture of watches is established in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two questions have no relation at all. The embargo or restriction on watches and their import has not been done in order to merely foster the indigenous development. It may be a corollary to that, but it is due to extreme shortage of foreign exchange that we are restricting import of all consumer goods as much as we can and we allow import to the extent very necessary. Whether there was restriction earlier or not, some smuggling has always been going on and to that extent loss will be there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether, under these schemes, any decision has been taken about the location?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. The plant under the Phoenix scheme will be somewhere in the Bombay State. They are negotiating for a proper place at Poona and roundabout, but one does not know which selection they have made so far.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ये जो स्कीमें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, क्या उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ऐसी स्कीम है या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक साहब देहरादून की सोच रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that one scheme has been approved. I want to know the main features of the scheme. Can he give us some idea about the main features?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The features of the scheme were announced. They will manufacture about 310 thousand watches by the fifth year and they will be practically wholly indigenous. 50 per cent. of them will be ladies' watches and 50 per cent. gents' watches.

श्री जांगड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जिस घड़ी के कारखाने के लिए निर्णय हुआ है, उसमें कितनी सम्पत्ति लगेगी और क्या शासन का ऐसा विचार है कि किसी घड़ी के कारखाने को वह खुद चलाये?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिलहाल जो मन्जर किया गया है वह तो प्राईवेट सैक्टर की एक फर्म को दिया गया है, जिस में पचास परसेंट फैंच कैपिटल और पचास परसेंट इंडियन कैपिटल होगा । जहां तक शासन का सम्बन्ध है, वह भी सोच-विचार कर रहा है ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether the major component parts of the watches will be manufactured under the scheme that has been sanctioned or which is under contemplation, or, whether some parts will have still to be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very important question and it has been under consideration of the Government. We want to give a big start to this industry which is a very high precision industry on the one hand and has a tremendous employment potential on the other. So, all these aspects of this industry are under consideration. We are trying to encourage as many schemes as possible for the whole watches as well as their components.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will all the components in this watch industry be made in India, or, will some of the components be imported from abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general standard will be, in the first year, 50 per cent. will be imported. Probably 10 per cent. will be reduced every year, and within five years, it will be practically wholly indigenous except for five to seven per cent.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि देहरादून में भी एक घड़ी का कारखाना खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक उसका काम शुरू हो जायगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक सदस्य साहब ने पूछा था, तो मैंने कहा कि शायद एक पार्टी का इरादा है। वह कब होगा, कितनी देर में होगा, किसके साथ होगा, यह सब बात-चीत बाद में होगी ।

Delhi Shops and Establishments Act

*881. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act has not been enforced in Kotla Mubarakpur area; and

(b) the number of such areas in Delhi to which this Act has not been applied?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Act has been applied to the erstwhile Municipal Committees of Delhi, New Delhi and Shahdara and the Notified Area Committees of Civil Lines, Mehrauli, Red Fort and Delhi Cantonment. It has not been applied to other areas yet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the employees' association of the Kotla Mubarakpur area has demanded the enforcement of this Act in that particular area and, if so, whether Government have so far received any resolution or memorandum from that association?

Shri Abid Ali: The Delhi Administration is in charge of this and it is doing the needful to apply the Act to the Kotla Mubarakpur area as well.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the reasons behind the non-enforcement of this Act in certain areas of Delhi?

Shri Abid Ali: Formerly, as I have mentioned, they were not covered by the municipality. Now, by a notification, the Act will be applied.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the absence of the enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act, may I know whether the Weekly Holidays Act at least is in force today?

Shri Abid Ali: That forms part of this Act. That is provided in the Act and it should be enforced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, my question has not been answered.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इस कानून का दिल्ली टाउन में अमल करने पर भी सब्जी मंडी एरिया में इसका अमल नहीं हो रहा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : जी हां, सब्जी मंडी में जो कड़ी और तरकारियों की मंडी है, वहां नहीं हो रहा है।

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the changed conditions, namely, most of the areas falling under the Union territory are covered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, may I know whether the Government is considering the application of the Shops and Establishments Act to all the areas covered by the Corporation, so as to create uniformity?

Shri Abid Ali: It is proposed to apply this Act to areas like Kotla Mubarakpur, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Kaka Nagar, etc. With regard to Subzi Mandi, the Act has not been applied to the market still.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the Delhi Corporation has been functioning for more than a year now, and in view of the delay that has been undergone till now, may I know whether the Government will take steps to see that this Act is enforced immediateiy in all areas under the Corporation?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the intention.

शहीदों के लिये अखिल भारतीय स्मारक

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*८८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ८ सितम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के शहीदों का अखिल भारतीय स्मारक बनाने के लिए सरकार और वास्तुकला विशारद के बीच करार की शर्तें तय हो गई हैं;

(ख) स्मारक बनाने के लिए क्या शर्तें होंगी; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet, Sir. A few comparatively minor points remain to be settled.

(b) It will be a work of sculpture in bronze and the central theme of the memorial will be the great and determined march of the people of India towards Independence led by Mahatma Gandhi. Besides him, there will be a group of persons representing people from different parts of India and different walks of life. The statues will be of double life size.

(c) No definite date can be indicated yet. However, the work will commence as soon as possible after conclusion of the agreement, sanction of the estimate and completion of other necessary formalities.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सन् १९५७ में, जब कि हमने शहीदों की शताब्दी मनाई थी, इस का निर्णय किया गया था और अभी तक इसके फार्म-रूप-आदि के बारे में ही विचार हो रहा है। अतः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसमें इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: A considerable time has been spent by the artist, who has been chosen for it, in preparing his ideas and schemes. Several discussions took place between the Government and the architect, and then, the terms of the contract also have taken a long time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब कभी भी काम शुरू होगा, तो इसके बनने में देर से देर कितना समय लगेगा?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is expected to take about six years and four months from the time the artist commences his work.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will there be a symbolic representation in terms of the various episodes in the freedom struggle of our country, as has been done in Ankara about the revolutionary movement there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously, this piece of sculpture will depict the heroic struggle of our people for independence. The main theme is more or less in the form of the sculpture statue which has been put up in Patna.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो कुछ कहा, उससे मालूम होता है कि यह स्मारक सिर्फ कुछ मूर्तियों इत्यादि वाला होगा, जिसका कार्य होगा शोभा। क्या इस पर भी विचार किया गया है कि इसके साथ ही कोई ऐसा चीज भी वहां बनाई जाये, जिसका उपयोग हो सके, जैसे पुस्तकालय, जिसमें हम शहीदों का कुछ साहित्य रख सकें, या ऐसी कोई दूसरी चीजे ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not along with this scheme.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the expenditure incurred so far in considering these proposals and also in replying to the questions on this subject in this House?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I cannot answer that question. It may be just a few hundreds of rupees by way of travelling expenses of the artist.

Shri Goray: May I know the name of this sculptor?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Shri Devi Prasad Roy Choudhuri.

Sale of Scooters in Delhi

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*883. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 889 on the 28th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the extra money deposited by the intending purchasers of scooters in Delhi has not been refunded to them so far; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 889 on the 28th August, 1959, Government had advised the manufacturers to issue instructions to all the dealers to refund the excess amount to the persons concerned. The manufacturers acted upon this advice and instructed the dealers accordingly. However, to avoid complaints of this nature, fresh instructions have been issued to the manufacturers to the effect that hereafter no advance should be taken for registering orders for scooters, motor cycles and autocycles and that all advances taken in the past should be returned before the 31st December, 1959.

Shri A. M. Tariq: As is evident from the statement, the dealers have not taken the previous instructions very seriously. This is the fourth instruction issued in the last six months. I would like to know whether there is any proposal before the Government to take a very severe and strong action against the dealers or to ask the manufacturers to stop the quota, if the dealers do not take these instructions seriously, and further,....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put one question. No further question can be put in the same question!

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the hon. Member that the dealers have taken to it more seriously. I gave an assurance to the House a few days back. Instructions have been issued. 31st December is the date that has been fixed, and practically most of the dealers will have returned the money by then. Also one more step we have taken is, we have asked them in future not to take any deposits at all.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether these instructions cover Delhi

only or the whole of India, because in other parts of India, especially in Punjab, they have not returned the advance; they have refused to do so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is applicable to the whole of India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई होगी कि स्कूटर फैशनेबल सोसाइटी की एक चीज हो गई है और अधिक से अधिक लोग इसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में क्या इसको प्राप्त करने के रास्ते में जो अड़चनें हैं उनको दूर करने की क्या कोई कोशिश की जा रही है और क्या अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में इनको सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: हम इसको फैशनेबल सोसाइटी का वीहिकल नहीं समझते है, वह तो युटिलिटी का वीहिकल है और उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जा रही है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government aware that a number of scooters are being sold in the black-market after this deposit money has been paid and they are resold again? Will Government consider putting a ban on the sale of scooters for a certain period—a time bar—as they have done in the case of cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The scooter is a small vehicle on which a big amount of control does not seem to be very much called for. We are trying to see that production is increased and as much satisfaction of the demand takes place as possible.

Shri Mahanty: Is Government aware that the scooters are the worst possible nuisance on the road and may I know whether the manufacturers will be asked to provide a silencer?

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the advances received by the dealers have been refunded since 23-8-59 and how much is yet to be repaid?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Orders have been passed only very recently. How can figures be collected by now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that by 31st December, all the advances will be refunded and no more advances will be received. Let us wait and see.

Textile Mills Contribution to Provident Fund

*884. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) what further action has been taken against the textile mills which have not paid their share of provident fund so far; and

(b) the amount recovered so far from these textile mill-owners?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Prosecution and recovery proceedings have been instituted.

(b) Rs. 86 lakhs by the end of September, 1959.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, it was said that amount outstanding as on 31-12-1958 was Rs. 71·23 lakhs. I want to know whether after this date they have paid regularly these amounts of provident fund and if not, who are the defaulters?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There have been some defaulters and there has been delay in payment also. The balance comes to Rs. 193·50 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know more particulars.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have stated that Rs. 86 lakhs have been recovered.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि कुछ कपड़ा मिलों के ऊपर इतनी प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम जमा हो गई है जितनी कि उनकी मूल कीमत भी नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में उन मिलों से प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम वसूल करने के लिए यदि उन्हें नीलाम किया गया और उसके फलस्वरूप भी कम रकम प्राप्त हुई तो सरकार क्या करने वाली है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि रकम बाकी है लेकिन जो यह कहा गया है कि बहुत ज्यादा बाकी है और भयंकर स्थिति है, खराब स्थिति है, वैसी बात नहीं है। यह समझ लिया जाना चाहिए कि डेढ़ सौ करोड़ में करीब दो करोड़ बाकी है। इस तरह से ९७ परसेंट या ९८ परसेंट आ गई है, २ या २-१/२ परसेंट बाकी रह जाती है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि कुछ मिलों के जिम्मे काफी रकम बाकी है।

Shri Tangamani: During the last occasion we were told that the past accumulation is Rs. 78 lakhs and the current dues are Rs. 121 lakhs, making it nearly Rs. 2 crores. I would like to know whether still the outstanding is Rs. 2 crores after Rs. 86 lakhs have been paid or whether the current dues are being paid regularly.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The current dues are paid, but I would not say regularly. There are defaulters still. As I have said earlier, the balance still to be recovered on 30th September comes to Rs. 193·50 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: An amendment of the scheme with a view to making payments to workers of the defaulting mills from the reserves of provident fund has been under consideration. May I know at what stage is the proposal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: For how long is it under consideration?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It should not take very long.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that cases have been instituted against some of the mills. I want to know the number of mill-owners who have been finally punished.

Shri L. N. Mishra: All told, recovery proceedings have been launched against 4,025 units. The number of cases settled is 2,333 and the number of cases pending is 1692.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : श्रीमन्, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं जिनके ऊपर प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम इतनी अधिक जमा हो गई है कि उन मिलों की जो कीमत आंकी जाती है, उससे अधिक प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम है। कानून के अनुसार अगर उन्हें आज नीलाम भी किया गया तो भी रकम कम मिलेगी, ऐसी हालत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : यह जो समस्या खड़ी हुई है यह ज्यादातर टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के सिलसिले में खड़ी हुई थी और उस समय खड़ी हुई थी जबकि एक पीरियड था डिप्रेशन का, कई कारखाने बन्द हो रहे थे, बन्द हुए थे। उस वक्त यह सवाल हमारे सामने आया कि उनके ऊपर और प्रासीक्यूशन कर के या अटैचमेंट कर के कारखानों का चलना बन्द कर दिया गया तो फिर सैंकड़ों मजदूर बेकार हो जाएंगे। उस वक्त यह सवाल खड़ा हुआ था कि ये बेकार न हों और अगर प्राविडेंड फंड का और बर्डन उनके ऊपर डाला गया और इसको वसूल करने की अगर कार्रवाई की गई तो उससे ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। इसवास्ते यह डैसेंस करना था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that this actually pertains to

those units which were closed or facing closure. I want to know what action has been taken against those mills which were not facing any crisis, but still which did not pay the provident fund amount. What does the Government propose to do to stop the future recurrence of this?

श्री नन्दा : जो मैंने अभी कहा वह उस सवाल के जवाब में था कि बहुत ज्यादा रकम इकट्ठी हो गई है। बाकी यों तो करेंट जो चीज होती है, उसमें कुछ न कुछ रह ही जाता है और वह दो चार महीने के बाद अदा हो जाता है। इसका सबूत यह है कि जो टोटल आउट स्टैंडिंग हैं, वे बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं। लास्ट दो सालों की बात मैं बता रहा हूं। वे कम हो रहे हैं।

Shri Tangamani: On the last occasion, we were told that from some textile mills in Madhya Pradesh, nearly Rs. 50 lakhs was outstanding. May I know whether it has increased or decreased?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going into details of the various States. The total has been given and it has been said that it is not being allowed to increase.

Shri Tangamani: From Rs. 2 crores, it has gone up to Rs. 293 lakhs.

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, current outstanding amount is Rs. 9·58 lakhs and the past accumulation is Rs. 25 lakhs. So, it comes to Rs. 34 lakhs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to abandon the original idea of increasing the provident fund rates by amending the Act, because of opposition coming mainly from the employers' orgainsations, as that of the employers' organisation in the textile industry?

Shri Nanda: This question of raising the rates of provident fund contribution is a very different one. It is not relevant here, but I may inform the hon. Member that possibly there is going to be a discussion on this subject before the end of the session.

Stocks of Cloth with Textile Mills

***885. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of cloth with Textile Mills have been gradually declining since last year;

(b) if so, the number of bales in stock at the end of each month beginning from 30th June, 1959;

(c) whether cloth famine is apprehended as a result of declining stocks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stock position at the end of each month beginning from June, 1959 is given below:

At the end of	Unsold	Sold	Total
	(In Lakh Bales)		
June, 1959 .	2·04	1·95	3·99
July, 1959 .	2·07	2·05	4·12
August, 1959 .	1 87	1·97	3·84
September, 1959	1·81	1·92	3·73
October, 1959 .	1·56	1·78	3·34

(c) and (d). There has been a progressive decline in the stocks of cloth with the mills from the commencement of the current year. However, the reports received by Government indicate no shortage of cloth supplies or apprehension of cloth famine in the country.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I find from the statement that the Government does not apprehend any cloth famine, although the stocks are gradually declining. On what is this optimism based?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main basis is the capacity of the Indian industry in textiles to produce cloth. As the House will recall, in 1957 we had a record production of 5,317 million yards. The production in the current year is about 4,900 million yards. If more cloth is required, it will be produced as per demand.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is there any possibility of cloth production being restricted in order to make profits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise because of the number of cotton textile mill units. The handloom industry is growing in great strength and the production by power-loom industry is also growing. There are more than 500 mills producing cloth and all could not be expected to join together to keep down production. Even so Government is keeping a continuous watch on this situation.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the production of cloth is decreasing on account of the closure of textile mills for the last six months? If so, is there any scheme to re-organise and rationalise the industry to maintain the production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question has been debated in this House several times. Closure would not have any direct connection with the production. While there are closures, there are new units coming up, and other units producing more than before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some two or three years back there was a huge stock of medium and coarse cloth with us and we had no markets for them. What is the present condition of that stock? Are we in a position to dispose of that stock?

Shri Manubhai Shah: After the imposition of the new excise duty, which was more rationalised to control the pattern of production, the tendency to go in more for lower medium and coarse varieties has been halted, and now it is more in line with the consumer's demand.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the cotton position also is not sufficient and, if so, whether Government is going to import more cotton so that the mills can work an extra shift to avoid shortage of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The cotton position is being separately considered and necessary imports are going to be allowed from time to time.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान् को यह ज्ञात है कि काटन का भाव बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाने से कपड़े की कीमत भी बढ़ती जा रही है ? यदि हां, तो काटन के दाम न बढ़ते हुए कपड़े के दाम घटें और लोगों की जरूरत पूरी हो, इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोचा गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मेरी कोशिश तो यही रही है कि काटन की अवेलेबिलिटी जितनी अधिक बढ़ सकती है उतनी बढ़ाई जायें और उसके दाम जो सीलिंग प्राइस हैं उसके आस-पास रहें ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the cotton textile industry is the only item of industrial production where the level of production has not gone beyond the level of 1951? If so, do Government propose to meet the market's demand by rationalising and automatising the whole process?

Shri Manubhai Shah: While I agree with the second part of the question of the hon. Member regarding the utmost need for modernisation, I would remind him of the statistics of 1951 to show that whereas the production then was only 4,076 million yards, in the current year it is 4,913 million yards, and it has gone up as much as 5,300 million yards for some time in

1957. Therefore, it would not be right to say that the industry has stagnated since 1950, though the need for modernisation and automatisation is already there.

Shri C. D. Pande: In 1957 the production was 5,400 million yards and today it is 4,900 million yards. So, even if you compare it with the 1957 figures, the production has gone down by 500 million yards.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is another aspect—the figures for 1957. The hon. Member was earlier referring to the year 1951. In the year 1957, as the whole House is aware, the production reached the peak figure because of sudden demand from various sources. It has slightly tapered off but it is again picking up.

Shri Khimji: Are Government aware that the price of cotton has reached a high level?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This again is a separate question. We are fully aware of the cotton situation and, as the hon. Members and the House is aware, several steps have been taken by the forward Markets Commission in recent days in this matter.

Shri Khimji: What are those steps?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: What steps are the Government going to take to modernise the machinery and bring them up to date?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If you permit me, I would like to state.....

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in Cairo by Chinese News Agency

*886. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the anti-Indian propaganda carried out by the Chinese News Agency Hsinhua in Cairo; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. The Chinese official news agency Hsinhua, at Cairo, has been issuing a daily news bulletin with effect from the 16th September, 1959. The bulletin contained official Chinese statements about Tibet and Sino-Indian border question. The bulletin also carried statements of Panchen Lama and editorial comments from journals in communist countries supporting Chinese stand.

(b) About two months ago, the question of publication of some anti-Indian material in Hsinhua bulletins was taken up by our Embassy in Cairo with the Foreign Office of the United Arab Republic. We are informed that the Hsinhua representative was told, through the Chinese Embassy, that 'UAR cannot allow hostile propaganda against friendly countries, with the specific clarification that hostile propaganda against India will not be countenanced'. No anti-Indian material has since been noticed in Hsinhua bulletins.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on near our borders and that Chinese maps and leaflets and all kinds of things are being circulated? If that is the situation, may I know what the Government of India is doing to stop this kind of propaganda, which shows the Chinese as the liberation army and all that kind of thing?

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise out of this question? This is about Cairo.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the time of the publication of this bulletin by the Chinese Embassy in Cairo, our Public Relations Officer, or Division of our Embassy has published anything to give a clear picture of the situation to the population of UAR?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Our Public Relations Officers are constantly, from day to day, issuing materials towards this end. I have not personally seen them exactly but that is their daily function.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : काहिरा के सिवा भारत के विरोध में क्या चीन का प्रचार कहीं और भी हो रहा है, और यदि इस प्रकार की सूचनायें भारत सरकार को मिली हैं तो क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां या कैरो में ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जगह ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सारे संसार में ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing this question, as the main question relates to anti-Indian propaganda in Cairo.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में जहां पर चीनी लोग और हिन्दुस्तानी लोग साथ साथ रहते हैं और चीनी लोगों की आबादी करीब २० प्रतिशत है, हिन्दुस्तान के दृष्टिकोण को चीनी भाषा में रखने का क्या अभी तक कोई प्रयास हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी अलग बात है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : चीनी भाषा में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता हूं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that China is concentrating all anti-Indian propaganda mainly in the countries usually known in the international parlance as 'small countries', like Egypt, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, where our case has gone by default due to lack of adequate presentation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is hardly a question. It is a statement containing a large number of assumptions, mostly untrue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the kind of propaganda material issued by our Embassy in UAR to counteract their propaganda—leaflets and others?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was put by another hon. Member—what is the counter propaganda carried on by our Embassy?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We issue our bulletins from time to time, presenting our viewpoint.

Regularisation of Constructions by Displaced Persons in Delhi

*887. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the constructions built on land in unauthorised occupation of displaced persons in Delhi prior to the 15th August, 1950 have been regularised;

(b) if not, the particulars of such constructions which are still awaiting regularisation;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which all such constructions of displaced persons in Delhi would be regularised?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28.]

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether there is any proposal to build cheap houses for the 9,000 families that are still to be rehabilitated in Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, sir. The proposal is to give them alternative sites. The question of building houses for them does not arise.

Shri Tangamani: We find that 20,000 families have been provided with alternate sites. May I know the

time likely to be taken for providing alternate sites to the remaining 9,000 families?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a separate question. We are taking all possible steps to acquire suitable lands in the neighbourhood.

Sale of Canvas and Road Building Material to China

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*889. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of canvas and road building implements are sold to the Chinese in Tibet by Indian businessmen; and

(b) if so, action Govenment propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Demand for these items showed an increase from September onwards but since these materials are in short supply and are required for internal consumption, the Government of India have considered it expedient to control the export of these goods to Tibet.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what percentage demand for canvas boots and road building implements has increased? What was the supply made by India to the Chinese or to the Tibetan region of China?

Mr. Speaker: In any particular year?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member has not mentioned any period or anything. Anyhow, not only can I not answer that question immediately, but I doubt if I can answer it at any other time, because no accurate particulars of the things gone in the past there have been kept. Normal traffic was going on there. Among the things that are in short supply here at any rate are cement, steel, petrol, iron sheets, paraffin, kerosene oil, pick axes, shovels, canvas and such like things.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has it come to the notice of the Government that some Indian shovels, spades and other road building materials have reached the Chinese in the Tibetan region of China? If so, has any effort been made to inquire into the fact as to how those things reached there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They were sold in the ordinary course of trade, before their export was prohibited. They just went there. There are a large number of Indian shops in Yatung and Gyantse. They imported them from their representatives in India and sold them. There is nothing unusual about that. No enquiry is needed. But later on this has been stopped.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which these restrictive or control measures have proved effective? The information, as some newspapers have published it, is that these materials as they are required for the Chinese people for such purposes are being smuggled in large quantities.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have been informed by our Political Officer in Sikkim that after the ban was imposed roundabout 29th September, 1959, there has been no further smuggling of these goods. There has been a control after that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these Indian businessmen were in Tibet long before the trouble broke out there or whether the Indian businessmen, who are directing their business, are remaining in India?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter altogether.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that foodstuffs are also being illegally exported from India by unscrupulous traders to feed the Chinese troops on the border, may I know whether any smuggler has been detected so far?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Fertiliser Plant at Kothagudium

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*891. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 294 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to set up a fertilizer plant at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any prospect of undertaking this project during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the nature of assistance that is being granted to the State Government in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The proposal to establish a fertilizer facory at Kothagudium as a State Government project in the public sector has been approved by the Government of India. The responsibility for the implementation of the project rests with the State Government.

(b) The State Government have informed us that preliminary action has been initiated and that work on the project will be taken up in the Second Five Year Plan and completed in the Third Plan period.

(c) The State Government have been assured that foreign exchange required for the import of plant and equipment will be suitably arranged and that all possible assistance will be extended by the Centre in the planning and execution of the project.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the amount of foreign exchange asked for by the State Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: Foreign exchange which may be required during the Second Plan period will not be much. It is about a crore of rupees that they have asked during the plan period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Which are the foreign firms that the State Government has so far contacted for establishing this fertiliser factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: We do not have these details. The State Government addressed several firms. But our latest information is that Sindri will be appointed as the technical consultants to this factory.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government of India will make available foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1 crore that the State Government have asked for out of Rs. 7 crores which they will require for the entire fertiliser plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: About Rs. 11 crores will be required for the entire plant It is not Rs 7 crores, but Rs. 11 crores. Rs. 1 crore may be required for preliminary expenses such as placing of orders etc. This also is not required immediately, but it might be required in a year or so. That will be made available to them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the whole capital being subscribed by the State Government itself or is the Central Government also helping it to some extent?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Central Government is not participating in the share capital of the company. It is possible that the State Government might, at a later stage, come up for some loans from the National Finance Corporation. But, for the present, all the capital is being subscribed either by the Andhra Government or by the

industrialists and the peasantry of Andhra.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What is the total capacity of the plant? Is the capacity of the plant as originally estimated going to be kept at the same or is it going to be reduced?

Shri Satish Chandra: According to the technical committee's report, on the basis of which we are proceeding, the capacity is 80,000 tons of nitrogen partly to be produced partly in the form of urea and partly in the form of nitrophosphates.

Export of Manganee Ore to U.S.A.

*892. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Achar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing her position as a traditional exporter of managanese ore to the United States of America;

(b) if so, the causes and extent of deterioration in the export position; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The exports had fallen in 1958. The declining trend now appears to have been arrested.

(b) and (c). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 29.]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that one of the steps to be taken immediately to arrest this decline is to do away with the imposition of the labour welfare cess of Rs. 2 per ton on manganese ore. That has been done. Is there no other method of arresting the decline in exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member will see from the statement that a number of measures taken so far are included therein. The labour welfare cess of Rs. 2 per ton has not been given up altogether. It has been deferred for the paresent till conditions in the manganese export trade are slightly better.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is Government aware that exporters used to finance the manganese mines to a certain extent and the State Trading Corporation cannot do that? That is also one of the reasons for the decline in trade. Has Government any scheme to finance the small mines, because the small mines produce practically half the manganese ore?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member's question is perhaps based on the assumption that the State Trading Corporation is a monopoly exporter of manganese ore. That is not so. It is only one of the parties. The private trade is also in the field and continues to export manganese ore. The State Trading Corporation is taking all appropriate steps which are taken by other exporters to help the mine-owners.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has spoken of private traders, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Buskie, a member of the U.S. Trade Delegation to India, to the effect that lack of communications between the South Indian businessmen and the American market was largely responsible for this decline? If so, what steps Government have taken to improve this situation?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not think that that statement was made in the context of the export of manganese

ore. It must have been a general observation in relation to the development of trade in various other goods which could go to the United States. As far as the manganese ore is concerned, we have been exporters to the States for a long time. The main reasons for the decline have been lower production of steel in America last year, a prolonged steel strike this year, large stocks being available in the States, development of mines in Brazil which is nearer and many other factors.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has the Government got any scheme to beneficiate the manganese ore as has been suggested by the Export Promotion Committee, because this, it is said, will be of great use to the export industry and will reduce space, as regards carriage also?

Shri Satish Chandra: The ferro manganese industry is also being developed in our country and now we have a large surplus of ferro manganese. It is equally difficult to find a market for it. We have got good manganese ore and poor quality manganese ore. Steps for beneficiation could certainly be taken if there is a demand.

Shri Panigrahi: According to the statement, it has been stated that the U.S. Government have revised the specifications for manganese ore and ferro-manganese. According to the revised specifications, it excludes 42 per cent. manganese ore and also ferro-manganese. What steps is the Government taking to find other markets for ferro-manganese and 42 per cent. manganese ore which have been excluded from U.S. trade?

Shri Satish Chandra: We are still trying to persuade the Commodity Credit Corporation that our low grade manganese ore and ferro-manganese, even though it has a slightly higher phospherous percentage, will be good enough for their market. The matter is still under discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over.

Short Notice Question

दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेन्डर्ड

अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान दिनांक ४ दिसम्बर, १९५९ को नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेन्डर्ड कर्मचारी संघ के मंत्री के एक वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कर्मचारियों ने उस समाचार-पत्र के नाम आदि के बारे में कोई विशेष मांग नहीं की और कर्मचारी संघ ने प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को कोई पत्र नहीं लिखा और दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेन्डर्ड का प्रकाशन कर्मचारियों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारी संघ के मंत्री का वक्तव्य कहां तक माननीय मंत्री द्वारा ७ दिसम्बर, १९५९ को लोक-सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य के अनुरूप है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति स्पष्ट की जायेगी ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): May I read the reply in English so that there is no misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker: Very Well.

Dr. Keskar: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The facts of the case are as follows. The printer, publisher and editor of the proposed paper "Delhi Hindustan Standard" had made a formal request for allowing it to be registered as a separate paper. A dispute arose on this question between the proprietors on the one hand and

the Hindustan Standard Workers Union and the Delhi Union of Journalists on the other and it was referred to a national tribunal.

Both the parties, i.e. the proprietors on the one hand and the Hindustan Standard Workers Union and the Delhi Union of Journalists on the other, arrived at a settlement on the 29th of June, 1958, mutually satisfactory to both.

Some Representatives of the workers and Working Journalists saw the Press Registrar and later met me also and gave a copy of the agreement arrived at between both the parties. It was represented by them that in view of the agreement arrived at between both the parties and in view of the possibility of considerable unemployment if the paper had to close down the title of the paper as proposed might be permitted.

In view of the agreement and more especially of the possibility of some unemployment resulting, it was decided to advise the acceptance of the title. In my statement in Parliament on December 2, it is nowhere stated that the Union wrote a formal letter to the Press Registrar or the Government, but it is a fact that some representatives of the workers did see the Registrar and also myself immediately after the signing of the agreement.

In the statement made on December 2, I did not say that the workers are managing the paper. What I said was that the workers are carrying on the paper, by which it was meant that the same workers are continuing to carry on the paper, meaning thereby that no one is being thrown out. I am sorry the absence of the word "same" has led to this misunderstanding.

Any advice to be tendered to District Magistrate regarding title is the responsibility of the Registrar. In my statement I had only outlined the reasons which had then inclined us to give advice as tendered in this particular case. As I said in my reply, we later felt that its implications are many and this need not be permitted again.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि एक प्रकार से गलतफहमी के आधार पर यह आर्बिट्रेशन किया गया था और दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेंडर्ड का नाम रखने की इजाजत दी गयी थी। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सम्बन्धित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वह अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग कर के नये सिरे से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने को तैयार हैं। या अगर उस अधिनियम में ऐसी सुविधा नहीं है तो क्या वह अधिनियम की सुविधाओं को बढ़ी करने का विचार करेंगे ?

डा० केसकर : ऐसा नहीं है कि गलती हुई है। किसी प्रकार का टाइटिल देने या उसको सलाह देने का अधिकार रजिस्ट्रार या गवर्नमेंट को है। इस प्रकार की सलाह देना सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उचित था या नहीं, यह प्रश्न अवश्य है। लेकिन मैं इसको गलती मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझ को ज्ञात है, उस समय दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेन्डर्ड के कर्मचारियों ने इस बात से इसलिये अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी कि उनको जो वेतन क्रम बा० श्रेणी के पत्रों को मिलना चाहिये मिलता रहेगा। लेकिन बाद में उनके मालिकों ने अपने उस आश्वासन को भंग किया। तो क्या अब माननीय मंत्री जी इस बारे में मदाखिलत करके उनको वह वेतन क्रम दिलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

डा० केसकर : यह बात अवश्य है कि उस वक्त यूनियन और दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान स्टेंडर्ड के प्रोपराइटर्स के बीच में जो समझौता हो गया उसी के कारण मुख्यतः हम ने सहमति दे दी क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते थे कि काफी अरनेलिस्ट वगैरह बेरोजगार हो जायें। अब अगर इस समय कोई झगड़ा उन दोनों के

बीच में हो तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट जो कुछकर सकती है उसको करने के लिये मैं अवश्य लेबर मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा ।

Shri Joachim Alva: We have two types of cases. Here is one case of journalists thrown out of a daily wanting to run their own paper to keep the paper going. We see the other case in Madras where the Journalists are struggling to start a daily paper on co-operative lines. I want to ask the hon. Minister one bit of information. Does he sit with folded hands and see the struggling journalists start a paper, import machinery and try to collect moneys? On the other hand, we have a few press owners who could get credit to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs from State Bank when their affairs are under investigation. What aid is the Government giving to the struggling journalists to start a paper on co-operative lines? When their affairs are under investigation, they get credit. I want to know this specifically from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minster must give a reply.

Mr. Speaker: Does it arise out of this question?

Shri Joachim Alva: Yes, Sir. I will tell you how it arises. We have a case in Delhi where journalists are struggling to start a daily when the paper was closed down. The other day....

Mr. Speaker: I shall avoid further discussion. The hon. Minister.

Dr. Keskar: I submit this does not arise out of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether they are entitled to use the same name or not.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the hon. Minister lay on the Table the application of the Delhi Hindustan Standard for a title and the letter sent, to which he referred in the discussion on the Press Registrar's report on the 24th November, from the original owners of the paper consenting to the grant of the title, any letter that he might have written to the Law Ministry for opinion that exception could be made under the proviso to section 6 of the Press and Books Registration Act, the opinion that the Law Ministry might have given that the exception is warranted by the Act and the evidence tendered by Ananda Bazaar Patrika Ltd. regarding Hindustan Standard, Delhi, before the Wage Committee at Calcutta? These five things I require to be laid on the Table of the House before this thing can be made clear.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask any hon. Minister to give an assurance on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member puts down a request, I will pass it on to the hon. Minister to consider it more leisurely.

Dr. Keskar: As far as the question whether any such permission given is legal or not, that can always be challenged and settled according to legal methods. Whatever we did we did after careful consideration. For practical reasons we thought we should not do it in future, that is all, but we have taken whatever advice we felt necessary. Any such confidential things in the file of Government, I may submit, cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I submit that the evidence tendered before the Wage Committee in Calcutta was tendered openly? That is not a confidential document, and that is necessary in this connection because the statement that the Minister on December 2, made clarifying his previous statement on the 24th November is inconsistent with the original

statement. In the original statement he stated that the title was granted because consent was obtained from the original owners of the goodwill and in the clarifying statement he says the title was granted because the workers came to him representing that it was a workers' paper. The two things do not tally. Which one of them is correct?

Dr. Keskar: I may say that both the things are correct. Of course, I did not mention the question of the consent of the owner because the owners have given a formal consent, but to me that was not an important thing, because it is possible that an owner might sell his goodwill in something for a considerable sum of money. To us that is not a very important factor, but in this case the owner has given a formal consent also. I said that what inclined us to give our consent, was or rather permission, to have this title accepted was mainly the reason that an agreement had been arrived at between the union and the owners and probably some people might be thrown out of employment if we did not give the permission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: One question more, Sir. As the presiding authority over this House, you are the custodian of its rights and privileges.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I want to know whether the Ministers have the right to over-ride the legislation that is passed by this House. The proviso to section 6 gives Ministers no power to make an exception. Who advised him that this exception could be made, and how did he make the exception under the proviso? As an eminent lawyer, Sir, you can go into the proviso and find for yourself whether it is warranted.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this. All that I can say is that I am sure, and the hon. Minister will also agree, that no Minister will just disobey or go contrary to the provisions of any law that is passed here, but possibly he may say that it does not arise out of this law. I cannot help it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, you have made an assumption in his favour!

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Trade Centre at Beirut

*888. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given given to Starred Question No. 184 on the 6th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to open a trade centre at Beirut; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The proposal has been dropped for the present.

(b) Does not rise.

Ambar Charkha

*890. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have restricted the supply of Ambar Charkha to users; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Commission has, however, imposed more stringent conditions on the distribution of charkhas to trained spinners in order to reduce the number of idle charkhas to the minimum.

Land for Adivasis in Dandakaranya Area

*893. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1151 on the 4th September, 1959 in respect of Dandakaranya Project and state:

(a) whether any land has since been allotted to the Adivasis; and

(b) if so, to what extent and in which localities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 203 acres in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh have been earmarked and placed at the disposal of the District Authorities for allotment to Adivasis.

Rehabilitation Wing of the Indian High Commission at Karachi

*894. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia
Shri Muhammed Elias

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Wing of the Indian High Commission at Karachi has been closed down recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to the staff having practically no work on account of the virtual non-implementation of the Movable Property Agreement by the Government of Pakistan.

Tar Distillation Plant at Durgapur

*895. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have approached the Central Government for permission to instal a tar distillation plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether permission has been given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Chinese Competition in Export Trade

*896. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1460 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the situation arising out of China's severe competition with our export trade has since been assessed; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. China's competition with ndian articles in overseas sales has been noticed in the case of textiles, coal, engineering goods, and vegetable oils.

2. This competition was evident mostly in South East Asian Countries in 1958.

3. China achieved a substantial increase in its quantum of trade with South East Asian countries.

4. It is apparent that the Chinese have been unable to sustain their export drive in 1959.

Provident Fund Benefits to I.I.S. Co. Workers

*897. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of workers lifting ore for Indian Iron and Steel Company, Gua are deprived of provident fund benefits; and

(b) whether the benefits are proposed to cover all workers doing work of a permanent nature even if they are working under contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) All workers, including those employed by contractors, who are directly connected with the manufacturing process carried on in the establishment and who fulfil the requisite conditions, are entitled to provident fund benefit.

Restrictions on Foreign Traders in Indonesia

*898. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Indonesia have placed certain restrictions on the retail trade by foreigners;

(b) if so, how many Indians have been affected by these restrictions; and

(c) what steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of Indian traders in that country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. By a decree issued on the 20th May, 1959, the Government of Indonesia have announced the withdrawal, with effect from the 1st January 1960, of licences and other facilities from all foreigners for running retail shops and restaurants in rural areas The decree does not apply to similar businesses in the larger towns.

(b) About 200 Indian families are likely to be affected. More precise information is not at present available.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Indian Embassy in Indonesia to watch the situation and to assist, as far as possible, the resettlement of the affected families in the larger towns to which the decree is not applicable.

Corporation for Fertilizers Factories

*899. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring all the fertilizer factories in the Public Sector under a Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). It has been decided to bring the fertilizer units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under a single National Chemicals and Fertilizers Corporation. The details regarding the amalgamation of the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., which controls the Nangal and the Trombay projects and the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., are yet to be worked out.

Uranium Deposits in Salem District

*900. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 315 on the 11th August, 1959 and State:

(a) whether any further reports regarding uranium deposits occurring in Salem district have been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). In addition to the exploratory drilling which is in progress, some prospecting work by trenching at the surface has been carried out and some quantity of radioactive material has been collected for necessary tests. A thorough investigation is, however, necessary for determining the quality of the ore and also whether the occurrence is economically workable. The work is still continuing.

Exports to West Germany

*901. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that West Germany has imposed restrictions on Indian products like cotton textiles, coir products, and sewing machines; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No fresh restrictions have been imposed but the restrictions in force in recent years have not yet been fully relaxed.

(b) Representations have been made to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the matter has also been taken in the GATT forum. The Indian Government Trade Delegation to Western Europe also discussed the removal of these restrictions with the German authorities.

Textile Automatic Looms

*902. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted licences for the manufacture of textile automatic looms in India to five new units, who in their term will enlist foreign technical collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of Indian and foreign firms who are co-operating in the scheme; and

(c) how much foreign exchange will be saved if these five units start production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 30].

Manufacture of Bicycles

*903. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of bicycles with foreign collaboration have some definite territorial limitations in marketing their products outside the country; and

(b) if so, what are the specified markets for export for different brands?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Name of Firm	Brands of cycles manufactured.	Names of countries to which they can market their products outside India.
M/s. T. I. Cycles of India, Madras.	Hercules and Phillips	Pakistan, Nepal, Egypt, Burma and East European countries.
M/s. Sen-Raleigh Industries, Calcutta.	Raleigh, Rudgo, Robinhood, Whitworth and Humber.	Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and East European countries.
M/s. Hindustan Vehicles, Ltd., Patna.	Hudson and Sunbeam.	None.
M/s. Wearwell Cycle Co. of India Ltd., Faridabad.	Wearwell	Pakistan.

'India 1958' Exhibition

*904. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 23 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether private firms have preferred claims for compensation in respect of goods supplied and exhibited by them for the exhibition organised in connection with the Polish Trade Delegation in the 'India 1958' Exhibition grounds which were destroyed by fire in April, 1959;

(b) the total amount of claims so preferred;

(c) the amount of claims already settled; and

(d) the period by which the remaining claims are to be settled?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 56160·52.

(c) Nil.

(d) The question is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Manipur Cement Control Order

*905. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur Cement Control Order has been issued since November 11, 1959, whereby sale, purchase and stocking of cement has been put under control by the Manipur Administration;

(b) whether before the promulgation of the above order cement was freely available at controlled rate in Manipur;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, reasons for enforcing the Control Order; and

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that after the issue of the Control Order stocks of cement have gone into the black market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 31].

President Nasser's Visit to India

*906. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 306 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the dates for the visit of President Nasser to India have been fixed; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No definite dates have yet been fixed. We are hoping, however, that President Nasser will find it possible to visit India early in April next.

Reclamation of Land in Dandakaranya Area

*907. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Haider:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Kistaiya:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 587 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been achieved in the reclamation of land in Dandakaranya area;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land reclaimed by now;

(c) whether the reclaimed lands have been distributed amongst displaced persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Land reclamation work in the Umarkote zone was started on October 29, 1959. About 1,300 acres have since been reclaimed. Work in the Paralkote region is expected to start during this month.

(c) and (d). Out of 2,000 acres of land reclaimed near Pharasgaon during the last operational season, 120 agriculturists displaced families have been allotted an area of 7 acres each. Another 203 acres have been placed at the disposal of the District Authorities of Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) for resettlement of Tribals|Adivasis.

Fabrication of Complete Sugar Plants

*908. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Mahji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar plants manufactured in the country so far;

(b) the cost of production of each plant; and

(c) how it compares with the foreign made plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Complete sugar plants are at present being fabricated in the country. The two consortiums of manufacturers of sugar mill machinery have started the manufacture of complete plants, and 4 plants are expected to be manufactured and supplied by them ready for operation by January 1961.

(b) The ex-works price of one complete plant of 1000/1250 tons capacity is about Rs. 84 lakhs.

(c) Taking all relevant aspects into consideration, the price of the indigenous plant would compare favourably, with that of the imported plant.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

*909. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

1015 on the 1st September, 1959 and state the further progress made in the production of a full-length film on Mahatma Gandhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The available material has been sorted out and arranged in chronological order. After this has been scrutinised, production work will be taken up.

Portuguese Case in the International Court

*910. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Haider:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 291 on the 11th August, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the Portuguese complaint to the International Court regarding Nagar-Haveli and Dadra?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The oral hearings which began at The Hague on the 21st September this year concluded on the 9th November. The Court's Judgment is now awaited.

Jammu and Kashmir Property in West Pakistan

*911. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have decided to auction the immovable properties of the Jammu and Kashmir State situated in West Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The subject is dealt with in a letter dated November 12, 1959 addressed by India's Permanent Representative in the U.N. to the President of the Security Council, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 32].

This letter was circulated to members of the Security Council and issued as a Security Council document.

Bhopal Capital Project

*912. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the result of Government's consideration of the question of outlay for the Bhopal Capital Project for which a Committee was appointed by Government in December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The report of the Working Group has been received recently and is under consideration.

हिन्दी फिल्में

*९१३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १९ नवम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्होंने केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर (विवाचन) बोर्ड के सभापति और सदस्यों से बातचीत के समय हिन्दी की फिल्मों के किन दोषों और कमियों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया था; और

(ख) उन के सुझावों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर (विवाचन) बोर्ड ने क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). आम तौर से उन खराबियों और आपत्तिजनक बातों को जो फिल्मों में पाई

जाती हैं सरकार ने अपनी हिदायत (Direction) में बताया है । बोर्ड के साथ जो बातचीत हुई उसमें विस्तार से इस बात पर विचार किया गया कि सेंसर की निगाह से कोई आपत्तिजनक बात छूटने न पाये । बातचीत केवल हिन्दी फिल्मों तक ही सीमित नहीं थी ।

Export of Films

*914. { **Shri Tangamani:** **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been formed to explore the possibilities of export of Indian Films to foreign countries;

(b) whether any suggestions have been made by these Committees in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the suggestions?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 808 in the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 1959 which gives the details of the action taken to stimulate the export of Indian films on the suggestions made by the Export Promotion Committee for Films.

T. V. Sets

*915. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri Panigrahi:** **Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Television sets have been made available in the market for sale;

(b) if so, the price of each set; and

(c) the number of such sets sold in the country so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Television sets are not manufactured in the country and imports are not allowed. A few sets were imported for the Industries Fair 1957. Detailed information on the other points is not available.

Zinc and Lead Smelters at Zawar

*916. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 195 on the 13th February, 1959 and state:

(a) what is the result of Government's consideration of the proposals received by them for establishment of zinc smelter;

(b) by what time the indigenous lead smelter at Zawar in Rajastnan is expected to be established; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to step up the output of the lead and zinc from the Zawar mines?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Government have approved, in principle, the proposal of the Metal Corporation of India to set up a Zinc Smelter with an initial installed annual capacity of 15,000 tons of Zinc near Udaipur (Rajasthan) based on the ore deposits of the Zawar Mines. The proposal also envisages stepping up of ore production at Zawar Mines to 1,500 tons a day.

The Metal Corporation of India already own a lead smelter situated at Tundoo (Bihar). Its present capacity is 6,000 tons per annum. In view of the proposed increase in ore production at Zawar (the Zawar deposits are zinc-lead ore combined) the proposal of the Corporation to increase the capacity of their existing lead smelter from 6,000 tons to about 8,500 tons per annum has also been approved.

The Zinc Smelter is expected to be established during the Third Plan period and the expansion of the Lead Smelter will also take place simultaneously.

P.T.I.

*917. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made an effort to bring about a meeting between the Federation of Press Trust of India Employees' Union and the management of Press Trust of India to arrive at a bilateral agreement before referring the matter to adjudication on the 21st November, 1959;

(b) whether any of the parties asked for adjudication; and

(c) whether the Federation and the Management have accepted the code of discipline in the Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Government held informal discussions with the parties separately.

(b) No.

(c) The Press Trust of India, Limited, has not so far accepted the Code of Discipline. The Federation of the PTI Employees' Unions has already accepted the Code.

Prohibition of Documents Misrepresenting Indian Frontiers

*918. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prohibited the entry of any book, periodical, pamphlet, leaflet or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which directly or indirectly question the frontiers of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a copy of the orders will be laid on the Table;

(d) whether these orders also apply to such publications as are already in circulation in various educational centres and public institutions in the country; and

(e) if so, how it will affect the smooth running of these institutions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). In order to prevent the entry into India of publications etc. which question our frontiers, Government have issued a Notification to this effect. The Notification has since been published in the Gazette of India on the 26th November, 1959.

(d) and (e). It is not at present proposed to apply it to publications already in India, except in any particular case where this is considered necessary.

Indian Traders in Tibet

*919. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Trade Agent in Western Tibet has submitted a report on the results of the trading season which ended with the onset of winter;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in his report he has given detailed account of the various regulations and orders passed with the object of putting an end to this trade;

(c) if so, nature of new restrictions imposed; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of Indian merchants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). As is usual, the I.T.A. Western Tibet, has submitted a report on his recent tour, but it would not be appropriate to disclose the substance of its report.

It is, however, a fact that traders in Western Tibet this year had considerable difficulty in selling goods and in barter of their merchandise. The attention of the Chinese Government has already been drawn to these difficulties, particularly in the note presented by the Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in India on the 26th October, 1959, and published subsequently in White Paper II.

South Patel Nagar, New Delhi

1405. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the details and numbers of blocks and houses in South Patel Nagar, New Delhi, which were damaged owing to their construction in the low-land area?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): There has been no damage to quarters constructed in the low-land area in South Patel Nagar.

Export of Manganese Ore

1406. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy for canalising the export of manganese ore;

(b) whether there is any proposal to canalise the export of manganese ore entirely through the State Trading Corporation;

(c) if not, the present share of State Trading Corporation and the private sector; and

(d) the total quantity of manganese ore exported by each of them during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) In the current policy there is no provision for canalising manganese ore exports through any agency.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The share of each is determined on 50 : 50 basis.

(d)

	STC	Private Sector	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1958-59 (July—June)	3,55,928	5,65,615	9,21,543
1959-60 (July—August, 1959 only.)	1,10,752	*41,418	1 52,170

*Provisional

Migration of Indians from Tibet

1407. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians who have migrated from Tibet to India since the outbreak of trouble there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to our information about 100 Ladakhi Lamas have so far returned to India. This is apart from those Indian traders who were on short term visits to the Tibetan markets and who have come back to India either in the normal course or because of the decline in Indo-Tibetan trade and the difficulties facing the continuance of customary trade.

Development of Oil Mills

1408. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2431 on the 9th September, 1959 and state the further progress since made regarding the development of oil mills in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Two more units for the crushing of cottonseeds have been approved by the Government for licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Final licences have not yet been issued

the parties have not yet communicated the acceptance of the terms and conditions proposed to be attached to the licence.

Sericulture Industry in Kashmir

1409. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sericulture industry in Kashmir has made any progress in the production of raw silk; and

(b) whether the money allotted for the industry during the last three years has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). No, Sir. There has been a small decline in production of raw silk during the last two years due to adverse seasonal conditions.

(b). No, Sir.

Ex-Employees of United Press of India

1410. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact (i) that full payment of Provident Fund money has not yet been made to the ex-employees of the United Press of India now under liquidation; (ii) that no steps have been taken by the Provident Fund Commissioner to realise the balance of Provident Fund money from the assets of the Company though this should receive the first priority under liquidation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) (i). Yes.

(a) (ii) and (b):

A formal claim for payment of provident fund arrears was made to the Official Liquidator and the same has since been admitted.

Compensation to Displaced Persons

1411. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of compensation paid to displaced persons in India upto 1st December, 1959;

(b) the number of persons who have been paid compensation during 1959 (upto the end of November, 1959); and

(c) the amount of rehabilitation grants so far paid?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The total amount of compensation paid upto 30th November, 1959 is as follows:

(*i*) By Cash . . .	55,91,30,774
(*ii*) By transfer of properties . . .	49,22,22,545
(*iii*) By adjustment of public dues . .	19,84,45,027
TOTAL . .	124,97,98,346

(b) and (c). The number of persons who have been paid compensation during the period 1st January, 1959 to 30th November, 1959 is 1,20,222. (This includes 16,036 claimants who have been issued Statements of Account, 17,649, who were paid interim compensation and have now received final instalment and 4,203 who were paid rehabilitation grants under rule 95 and 96).

Employment Exchanges

1412. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges during the year 1959 (as on 30th October, 1959), State-wise;

(b) the total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the same period, state-wise;

(c) the total number of persons who actually got jobs during the above period, state-wise;

(d) the number out of these to whom service was provided in States, at the Centre, in Semi-Government and private firms; and

(e) whether any change in the occupational distribution of employment seekers has been noticed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

(c) The percentage distribution of the number of applicants on the Live Register by broad occupational groups at the end of October, 1958 and October, 1959 is given below, for comparison.

Occupational group	Percentage distribution of Live Register as on	
	31-10-58	31-10-59
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industrial Supervisory	0·8	0·9
Skilled & Semi-skilled	7·5	7·1
Clerical	26·5	25·4
Educational	5·3	5·4
Domestic Service	3·7	3·6
Unskilled	51·6	52·7
Others	4·6	4·9
TOTAL	100·0	100·0

Handicrafts Centres in Punjab

1413. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sanctioned a few more centres of handicrafts in Punjab State during 1959 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount granted for this purpose during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b), Besides 15 schemes being continued from the last year by the Punjab Government, with financial assistance from the Central Government, three new schemes have been sanctioned during the current year for development of handicrafts in that State. A grant of Rs. 4 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 0·30 lakh have been allocated for these schemes for the year 1959-60.

Manufacture of Bicycles in Punjab

1414. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many ancillary units are functioning in Punjab State for the manufacture of bicycles;

(b) what is the annual output of these units; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to them by the Central Government upto the 30th November, 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Razakars from Pakistan

1415. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1923 on the 1st September, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the note sent to the Pakistan Government in connection with the Razakar entry into India on the 16th October, 1957?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A reply from the Pakistan Government is still awaited.

Indians in Malaya

1416. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals engaged as plantation labourers in Malaya;

(b) the service conditions of these Indian nationals; and

(c) the number of Indian nationals employed in other industries there and the service conditions thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). As on 31st July, 1958, 163,190 persons of Indian origin were engaged as plantation labourers and 8,420 persons in other industries. Precise figures showing how many of these are Indian nationals and how many have acquired Malayan citizenship are not available. Details of service conditions, both in plantations and other industries, are also not available but are known to be on the whole satisfactory.

Labour Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh

1417. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Co-operative Societies registered so far in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) how many of them were awarded minor works of construction by the C.P.W.D. without calling for tenders?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). All public works in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh are executed by the P.W.D. of the Administration. The C.P.W.D. do not function there and so there is no question of their awarding any work to any labour co-operative society. For the same reason, Government do not maintain any information about the number of such societies in the territory.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

1418. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates on the Live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Punjab on the 30th November, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information as on the 30th November, 1959 is not available. The position on the 30th September, 1959 is given below:

Category	Number on the Live Register as on 30th September, 1959
(1)	(2)
Graduates	1,903
Intermediates	1,330
Matriculates	22,203
TOTAL	25,436

Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance Sections

1419. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance Sections have been opened in any Employment Exchange in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) their locations; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) Regional Employment Exchange 14, Daryaganj, Delhi.

(d) During the period January, 1958 to October, 1959, 10,478 applica-

cants were given guidance in groups, 960 applicants were guided individually and 1,422 applicants were placed in technical institutions.

Transport Facilities in Dandakaranya Area

1420. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate transport facilities have been introduced in Dandakaranya area by now;

(b) the extent to which road mileage has been improved; and

(c) the roads which have been newly constructed by now?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs: (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given by me on 10th December, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 1263.

Paper Factory in Kalyansingpur (Orissa)

1421. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Straw Products Ltd. have been given a licence to start a paper factory in Kalyansingpur in the Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the construction work of the factory has started; and

(c) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Preliminary steps are being taken by the firm and the factory is expected to go into production in 1962-63.

Export of Manganese Ore

1422. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any export of Manganese ore during the period from June to November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported (country-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information from June to September, 1959 is laid on Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 34]. Figures for subsequent months are not yet available.

Salt Production in Orissa

1423. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt produced in Orissa during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 separately;

(b) the factory-wise production of Salt during these two years separately;

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to the different factories during these two years for increasing salt production;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been extended to Orissa for improving road communication in the salt producing areas of Orissa, such as Astarang, Huma and Sumadi; and

(e) if so, the amount of aid given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

		Maunds
(*a*)	1957-58	14 07,000
	1958-59	19,92.000

(b) A statement giving the information desired is given below.

(c) No direct financial assistance has been given to individual factories, but substantial assistance in the form of execution of development works which

benefit a number of salt works collectively has been rendered by the Salt Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) About Rs. 84,500.

Statement showing the production of salt in Orissa (including unlicensed production) for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	1957-58 (Production in 1,000 maunds)	1958-59
1.	Ganjam Salt Factory	591	602
2.	Sumadi Salt Factory	137	568
3.	Surla Salt Factory	263	319
4.	Astrang Salt Factory	89	99
5.	Goka Salt Factory	209	260
6.	Sahadabadi Salt Factory	11	14
7.	Modol Salt Factory	5	22
8.	Unlicensed production	102	108
	TOTAL	1,407	1,992

Central Committee on Employment

1424. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 898 on 28th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Central Committee on Employment with special reference to:

(i) employment aspects of planing in general and the employment opportunities in the village industries;

(ii) remodelling of State Employment Advisory Committee on the lines of the Central Committee on Employment;

(iii) undertaking of pilot project in one district of every State to discover employment potential;

(b) whether Government have examined the other recommendations;

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) (i) The Study Groups may take a year more to formulate their proposals.

(a) (ii) and (iii). State Governments are doing the needful.

(b) and (c). Yes; it is too early to assess the results.

Inquiry into Kerala Plantation Strike

1425. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1233 on the 1st September, 1959 and state whether the inquiry into the Kerala plantation strike has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Enquiry has not yet started as a statement regarding the strike and the names of witnesses are still awaited from the A.I.T.U.C. affiliated union.

Punjab Circuit House in Delhi

1426. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1391 on the 24th August, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken for releasing some land in Delhi formerly owned by the Nabha State for the construction of a Circuit House in Delhi for the Punjab Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The question of releasing a portion of the 'Nabha Plot' required by the Punjab Government will be considered when alternative accommodation for the occupants staying in the hutments at the site has been found. Efforts are being made in that direction.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

1427. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 536 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Study Group appointed to formulate a comprehensive social security scheme for industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Copies of the Report of the Study Group were circulated to the interests concerned. Comments are still awaited from some of them. In the meantime, the replies so far received are being examined.

Heavy Foundry Forge Plant

1428. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2172 on the 4th September, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the finalisation of the Heavy Foundry Forge Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Detailed Project Report for the Foundry/Forge Plant has been received on the 21st November, and is under consideration. Preparatory work is in progress regarding acquisition of land, levelling and dressing of the plant site and construction of buildings etc.

Machinery for Mineral Oil Industry

1429. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 808 on the 14th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress made in establishing a factory to manufacture the machinery for Mineral Oil Industry with Soviet assistance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Heavy Machine Building Plant being set up at Hatia near Ranchi envisages the production of oil drilling rigs in the second stage. The extent to which the manufacturing programme of the Plant could include machinery required for mineral oil industry is under consideration. It is proposed to accelerate the programme of this corporation as much *as possible.*

Survey of the Carpet Industry

1430. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 12 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether survey of the carpet industry in India has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Besides Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, the survey of the carpet industry has since been conducted in the Punjab State. The survey in the rest of the States is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1960. The report will be compiled on the completion of the survey in all the States.

Import of Water Coolers

1431. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restriction has been placed on the import of water coolers;

(b) if so, the alternative measures adopted for the supply of water coolers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture water coolers in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import of water coolers is banned since October 1957-March 1958 licensing period.

(b) to (d). Water coolers are already being manufactured in the country. Six firms have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of water coolers. Their combined installed capacity is 4,130 Nos. of water coolers per annum. The production during January-October, 1959 was 1,711 numbers.

Khadi Industry

1432. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 721 on the 24th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the working group for Khadi Industry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein; and

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government after examining them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Salt Industry in West Bengal

1433. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps have been taken to improve and expand the salt industry in West Bengal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A scheme for the establishment of a training-*cum*-production centre at Sisirganj in West Bengal for demonstration of simple and scientific methods of salt manufacture has been sanctioned and the Centre will be set up as soon as the land required is made available. The State Government is also contemplating the establishment of a big salt washery in West Bengal with the help of private manufacturers of salt.

Working Group on Social Welfare

1434. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Working Group on Social Welfare for inclusion of schemes in the Third Five Year Plan has been submitted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Survey of Glass Industry

1435. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1137 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Technical Survey team for the glass industry has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) whether the report has been considered and decision taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The report of the Technical Survey team for the Glass Industry is still awaited. It is, however, expected to be finalised very shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Study of Plastic Industry Abroad

1436. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2467 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether all the Members of the Productivity Team sent abroad to study the Plastic Industry have come back and whether they have submitted their report; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Team is expected to submit its report to the National Productivity Council shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Slum Clearance in Kanpur

1437. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for Kanpur in connection with the slum clearance scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Slum clearance projects of the approved cost of Rs. 1.21 crores have so far been sanctioned in Kanpur City.

(b) A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed to be released by the U.P. Government for the implementation of the slum clearance projects in Kanpur during 1959-60.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1438. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Labour and Health Ministers of States was held to discuss the various aspects of Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, what decisions were taken at the conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Safety Rules by Collieries

1439. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the safety rules have been violated by various collieries in the country during the period from 1st January, 1958 to 15th October, 1959; and

(b) action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About 7,000 inspections of mines are made every year. During these inspections the

number of violations noticed vary between one to twenty-five.

(b) Every case of a violation is brought to the notice of the management and is followed up till the violation is remedied. In cases of repeated violations or serious violations or in cases of habitual offenders, appropriate action is taken according to Law.

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

1440. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1049 on the 1st September, 1959 and state the detailed particulars and figures which have been collected in respect of transfer of territories under the Bagge Award?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Firm figures are still awaited from the West Bengal Government, and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Manufacture of Lathes by Hindustan Machine Tools

1441. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cheaper type of lathes are now being manufactured in Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether these are exported to the neighbouring countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to expect exports of these items.

Export of Handloom Textiles

1442. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to increase the export of handloom textiles to U.S.A.;

(b) whether as a result of these steps export to America has increased in recent years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 35.]

रुद्राक्ष

१४४३. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रुद्राक्ष के आयात का कोटा पांच प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर दस प्रतिशत करने के निर्णय में सरकार ने किन बातों पर ध्यान दिया है ;

(ख) यह वस्तु किन-किन कामों में लाई जाती है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस के आयात का क्या परिणाम रहा है;

(ग) क्या रुद्राक्ष का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितना हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) देश में इस वस्तु की कमी होने का समाचार मिलने के कारण इसका कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(ख) रुद्राक्ष के मनकों की आवश्यकता रुद्राक्ष की मालायें बनाने के लिये होती है, जिनका साधू तथा अन्य धर्मपरायण लोग भगवद् भजन के लिये व्यापक रूप से प्रयोग करते है । रुद्राक्ष के मनकों से ब्रैसलेट तथा आभूषण भी बनाये जाते हैं । इसके वास्तविक आयात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि

इस वस्तु को देश के आयात व्यापार के वर्गीकरण से विशिष्ट रूप से नहीं दिखाया जाता ।

(ग) और (घ). ठीक ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Radio Licence Fees for Lahaul and Spiti Areas

1444. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Tribes Advisory Council has recommended for the exemption of Lahaul and Spiti Tribal areas from Radio licence fees; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Punjab Tribes Advisory Council had recommended that Lahaul area may be exempted from the payment of radio licence fee. The matter is under consideration.

Kerala Plantations

1445. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration constituted to settle the bonus dispute in the Kerala plantations has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made;

(c) what action Government have taken on the report; and

(d) whether any party in the Arbitration Board non-cooperated with the arbitration proceedings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. It was a Board of Conciliation and not a Board of Arbitration.

(b) The Board has reported that a settlement of the dispute could not be arrived at.

(c) Discussions between the parties were arranged by the State Government during the last month to explore possibilities of a settlement but agreement was not reached.

(d) One member resigned from the Board.

Mandya National Paper Mills

1446. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mandya National Paper Mills will be manufacturing paper from Bagasse; and

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the process of manufacture of paper from Bagasse is economical?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Imports and Exports

1447. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the import and export trade position of India since 1st July, 1959;

(b) the total value of exports and imports made during this period;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the value of exports during this period;

(d) if so, which of the commodities are mainly responsible for the shortfall; and

(e) the names of the countries with which India is having an adverse trade balance during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) Statistics relating to export of merchandise (commodity-wise) are available upto September, 1959. Imports and exports in July-September, 1959 were as follows:

Lakhs of Rupees

Imports—19,063.
Exports—17,027.

(b) The total value of exports and imports in July-September, 1959 was Rs. 36,090 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Country-wise trade statistics are available upto August, 1959. In July-August 1959, India had adverse balance of trade mainly with West Germany, U.S.A., Canada, France, Rhodesia (North and South), Italy, Kenya, Malaya, Switzerland, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Mozambique, Belgium, Zanzibar and Pemba, Burma and Belgium Congo.

New Industrial Units in Punjab

1448. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter from the Chief Minister, Punjab, in September for the location of factories for the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceutical products, surgical instruments, photographic and X-Ray films and paper, a unit for the manufacture of machinery and other heavy industries in the Punjab during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan or during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Punjab has been informed that the report of the Drug Projects Location Committee was under active consideration of the Government. In this connection a reference is also invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2218 on the floor of the House on 4th September, 1959.

Automobile Tyres

1449. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the retail prices of Automobile tyres of the common sizes in India as also in Ceylon and U.K.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The retail prices of Automobile tyres of the common sizes in India are as given below:

	Size	*Ply*	*List price*
			Rs.
Giant Tyres : .	7·50—20	10	346·50
	7·50—20	12	398·50
	8·25—20	10	384·25
	8·25—20	12	441·50
	9·00—20	10	441·50
	9·00—20	12	507·75
Motorcar tyres :			
			Rs.
	5·00—16	6	87·25
	5·25—16	6	92·50
	5·75/6·00—16	6	118·75
	5·50—15	6	103·00

Information relating to the retail prices of automobile tyres in Ceylon and U.K. is not available.

Circulation of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals Abroad

1450. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian newspapers and periodicals are prohibited from circulation in a number of foreign countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. A few Indian newspapers and periodicals are reported to have been prohibited from circulating in some foreign countries.

Sugar Plant

1451. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 619 on the 20th August, 1959 and state the location of the Plant to be set up by M|s. Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The first sugar plant manufactured by M|s. Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar, will be supplied to the Palakole Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Palakole, Andhra Pradesh, a co-operative sugar factory in Andhra.

Gurumukhi Typewriters

1452. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any facilities are being provided or any company being encouraged for the manufacture of typewriters with Gurumukhi script?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The existing manufacturers are free to produce typewriters with key-boards of any script, including Gurumukhi, within their licensed capacities. One of them viz. M|s. Remington Rand of India Ltd., Calcutta, have already commenced production of typewriters with key-board in Gurumukhi script.

Sports Goods

1453. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the export of sports goods after introduction of the Export Incentive Scheme; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of sports goods during April-September 1959 have been higher than for the corresponding period of 1958 by Rs. 15·63 lakhs.

Hosiery and Rug Sectors

1454. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1143 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether decision has since been taken in regard to sending abroad of delegations for Organised Mill and Hosiery Sector and carpets and rugs; and

(b) if so, whether any person from hosiery industry in Punjab will be included in such delegations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It has been decided that a delegation consisting of 5 Members representing the Organised Mill and Hosiery Sector should be sent abroad. The names of the persons to be included in the delegation have not yet been finally decided. The question for sending abroad a delegation representing the carpets and rugs industries is under consideration.

State Aid to Industries

1455. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 586 on the 20th August, 1959 and state at

what stage is the proposal for further simplification of rules and liberalisation of procedure for State aid to industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The report of the Working Group has been sent to the State Governments for taking necessary action as they would consider suitable.

Imported Cars

1456. **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that large number of latest models of imported cars are offered for sale in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have exercised any check on such high profit making sales?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. There is no possibility of latest models of imported cars being offered for sale as import of built-up cars has not been allowed for the last several years except as personal baggage. Even cars imported as personal baggage are not generally allowed to be sold before they have been used for a minimum period of two or three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Dyes and Chemicals

1457. **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of imports of dyes and chemicals handled by M/s. Imperial Chemicals Industries Ltd. in India's total imports of these materials;

(b) the first five topmost in the list of importers of these materials for the last three years; and

(c) the toal value of imports allowed to each?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The firm-wise statistics of actual imports are not maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to state the percentage of imports effected by M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. in India's total imports of dyes and chemicals made during a particular period. An attempt is, however, being made to collect the amount of licensing done to I.C.I. and five topmost firms in the field of dyes and chemicals during 1956—58 and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Non-ferrous Metals

1458. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the capacity of the country to meet the requirement of non-ferrous metals by indigenous production;

(b) the latest position regarding the rolling and re-rolling capacity in the country for non-ferrous metals; and

(c) the total value of import of (i) non-ferrous metals as raw material for rolling and (ii) finished products?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present installed capacity for manufacture of non-ferrous metals is approximately as follows:

Aluminium Ingots—17,500 tons per annum.

Copper Ingots—7,500 tons per annum.

Lead (Virgin)—6,000 tons per annum.

Antimony—800 tons per annum.

(b) The present installed capacity for rolling of non-ferrous metals is estimated as under:

Aluminium Sheets/circles	17/18,000 tons per annum.
Brass/Copper sheets, circles and strips.	45/50,000 tons per annum.
Aluminium wire rods for A.S.C.R.	6,000 tons per annum on single shift basis.
Copper wire rods for copper conductor wires	15,000 tons p. a. on single shift basis.
Zinc sheets/strips	5,700 tons p.a.
Lead sheets	1,092 tons p.a.

(c) Total value of import of non-ferrous metals as raw material for rolling is not separately available. Total value, however, of import of non-ferrous metals for all purposes and total value of import of finished products of non-ferrous matals are available in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India" a publication of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Labour in High Range Estates in Kerala

1459. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed by the Kerala State Government in 1957 to enquire into the system and working of labour in Estates in the High Ranges have submitted their final report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Commitee appointed by the Government of Kerala in 1957 to go into the question of wages and bonus in the plantation industry, has submitted its report.

(b) No.

Land Acquisition Development Scheme

1460. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received replies from the State Governments indicating their requirements of funds for implementing the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme introduced recently;

(b) if so, the nature of replies together with the name of the States from which they have been received; and

(c) the allocations made by the Central Government to each of the States during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No reply has so far been received from any State Government except Punjab.

(b) The Government of Punjab have requested for the allotment of a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for the remaining period of the Second Plan.

(c) No allocations have yet been made.

Production of Liquid Gold

1461. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of liquid gold has declined in 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The production of liquid gold has, in fact, increased from 1,27,729 ozs. in 1957 to 1,52,500 ozs. during 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

Manganese Ore Trade

1462. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-committee appointed by the Committee for promotion of manganese ore trade to made recommendations for reducing the cost of Indian manganese ore by improving mining methods, providing adequate facilities for transport of ore etc., has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Japanese Handicrafts Design Expert

1463. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the opinion of the Japanese Handicraft design expert Indian Government intends modernising Indian handicraft industry by simplifying the designs and mechanising techniques of production; and

(b) to what extent Japanese handicraft industry will help India to nationalise and modernise the Indian industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A formal report from the Japanese Handicrafts expert who visited India recently, is still awaited. His suggestions for the development of handicraft industry will be considered on receipt of the report.

Synthetic Dyes

1464. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total indigenous production of synthetic dyes during 1957-58 and 1958-59 in the country; and

(b) the quantity used in manufacturing lip-sticks during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total production of synthetic dyes in the country during 1957 and 1958 was as follows:

1957	8·8 million lbs.
1958	7·0 million lbs.

(b) No pricise information is available about the colours and dyes used in the manufacture of lip-sticks.

Import of Tractors and Bulldozers

1465. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors and bulldozers imported into India during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the landed cost thereof, the import duty realised and the retail prices (average) at which they have been supplied to the users; and

(c) what percentage of these has been supplied to the agriculturists and businessmen, separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 4,797 Nos. of tractors of all types and 129 Nos. of bulldozers of all types were imported during the year 1957-58; the corresponding figures for the year 1958-59 are 3,245 Nos. and 42 Nos. respectively.

(b) and (c). A variety of tractors of different sizes and types are being imported into the country by Established Importers and their landed cost varies according to the types and sizes of such tractors. Except for some imports arranged by the State Trading Corporation from the East European Countries on rupee payment basis, tractors and bulldozers are generally imported through the normal

trade channels. Government do not exercise any control over the distribution and prices of tractors and bulldozers imported through the trade. On account of this and the large varieties and types involved, it is not possible to furnish information about the retail prices at which tractors and bulldozers, imported through the trade, are sold to the ultimate users.

For the same reasons, the percentage of such machines purchased by the agriculturists and businessmen separately cannot be furnished.

However, the landed cost and retail prices of some types of tractors imported through the State Trading Corporation are given below:

Type of tractor	Country of origin	Landed cost	Retail price
		Rs.	
DT-14B (14 H.P.) . .	U.S.S.R. . .	4,000	Rs. 5,030 ex-main Indian Ports. *(Inclusive of dealers commission of 10% and servicing charges).
Zetor 25A (25 H. P.) .	Czechoslovakia .	6,600	Rs. 8,500 ex-main Indian Ports. (as at *above.)
Byelarus (40-45 H.P.) .	U.S.S.R. . .	9,050	Rs. 11,250 ex-main Indian Ports. (as at *above).

Agricultural tractors are imported duty-free whereas tractors for other uses are assessable to import duty at the Standard rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Rehabilitation Grants to Rural Displaced Persons

1466. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** and **Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed policy about the disposal of the rehabilitation grant applications filed by displaced persons under Rule 97 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 has been announced and some target date fixed for their disposal; and

(b) the action taken on such applications filed by rural Displaced Persons so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A decision has just been taken to apply the same scales of payment in these applications as in the case of claims under the Compensation Scheme. The necessary rules etc. in this regard are being formulated. The number of applications is over 6,000. The payments can only be made after the scrutiny to ascertain that the land allotted to the applicants have actually been cancelled. This process is likely to take some time. Actual payments should start after a month or two.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

1467. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Estates have been established in Andhra Pradesh (giving names of the places where established) during 1959-60; and

(b) what is the total amount spent by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). During 1958-59 two Industrial Estates namely one each at Nandyal and Warangal have been established in Andhra Pradesh in addition to the Industrial Estates at Sanatnagar, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Samalkot established in 1957-58. In 1958-59 the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10·57 lakhs to the State Government for all their Industrial Estate schemes.

Industrial Estate at Siliguri (West Bengal)

1468. Shri Manaen: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the sanction for Industrial Estate in Siliguri (West Bengal) given;

(b) whether the area allotted for Siliguri Industrial Estate is within the Sub-division of Siliguri; and

(c) the progress made in the Siliguri Industrial Estate so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Though the location of the Industrial Estate at Siliguri in West Bengal was approved by Government of India in 1957, technical approval for the scheme has not yet been issued as its details have not been received from the State Government. The place selected for the location of this estate is four miles away from the Siliguri town but is within the Sadar Subdivision of Julpaiguri District. Land acquisition proceedings for the scheme have been finalised and possession of land will be taken by the State Government shortly.

Industrial Expansion in Delhi

1469. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to stop further industrial expansion in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The location of industries in and around Delhi has however been examined by the Town Planning Organization. The report of the Organization is under examination. The intention generally is to avoid overcrowding as far as possible by suitably dispersing industrial units in the near vicinity of Delhi.

Power Projects

1470. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have cleared some power projects earlier excluded from the 'core' of plan because of foreign exchange shortage, for implementation in next year; and

(b) if so, the number of additional power projects to be taken up again?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seventeen.

Dandakaranya Scheme

1471. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of heavy motor vehicles supplied so far to the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) what is the number of cars supplied so far;

(c) what is average mileage done by carch vehicle in a month; and

(d) the average quantity of petrol or diesel oil consumed in a month under each category of the vehicles?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). As the number of vehicles is large, the time and labour involved in the collection of the required information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Class of vehicle	No. received
	Heavy Vehicles.	
1.	Trucks	100
	TOTAL	100
	Cars.	
1.	Dodge Suburban	3
2.	Ambassador	1
3.	Station Wagons	7
4.	Land Rover	1
5.	Jeeps	78
	TOTAL	90

रेडियो संगीत सम्मेलन

१४७२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सप्रू हाउस में, जहां हाल में आकाशवाणी की ओर से रेडियो संगीत सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया था, बहुत से स्थान खाली पड़े रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इतनी कम उपस्थिति के कारणों का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसे समारोहों में अधिक अधिक लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख): जो सम्मेलन दिल्ली के सप्रू हाउस में होते हैं उनमें हमेशा अच्छी उपस्थिति होती है । यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि किसी किसी दिन जब कार्यक्रम इतना महत्वपूर्ण और आकर्षक न हो, कुछ स्थान खाली रहें ।

(ग) पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर इस बात का खास ध्यान रखा जाता है कि हाल में जितने स्थान हैं उससे अधिक निमंत्रण पत्र न भेजे जाएं । इस बात को ख्याल में रखते हुए कि कुछ लोग निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने पर भी नहीं आते दो वर्ष तक हाल के स्थानों से १० से १५ प्रतिशत तक अधिक निमंत्रण पत्र भेजे गये थे, इस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं हुआ । इससे न केवल भीड़-भाड़ और गड़बड़ ही हुई, बल्कि लोग नाराज भी हुए क्योंकि कुछ लोगों को हाल में प्रवेश न मिल सका ।

इस अनुभव के बाद यह निश्चय किया गया कि चाहे कुछ स्थान खाली रहें, निमंत्रण पत्र उतने ही दिये जायें जितनी बैठने की जगह हो ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

१४७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ नवम्बर, १९५९ के बाद कुछ तिब्बती शरणार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल जिले के माना दर्रे से होकर भारत आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनके पुनर्वास के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (ग)।

३१ अक्तूबर १९५९ को ४४ तिब्बती शरणार्थी गढ़वाल जिले के माना दर्रे से होकर भारत में घुस आए। इनमें ३३ भिक्षु (भिक्षु), ५ मजदूर, २ औरतें और ४ छोटे बच्चे हैं। आ जाने पर उन्होंने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि वे दलाई लामा से मिलेंगे और फिर गया, सारनाथ, वाराणसी, सांची और रावरसल की तीर्थयात्रा करेंगे।

माना और जोशीमठ में उनके आवास के दौरान में उन्हें हरेक सम्भव सहायता दी गई। गरीब शरणार्थियों को मुफ्त राशन दिया गया और कुछ धन की सहायता भी दी गई। वे अब सीमान्त क्षेत्रों से मसूरी और तीर्थस्थानों के लिए रवाना हो गए हैं।

Foot-wear for Coal-miners

1474. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to investigate the possibility of evolving a suitable and standard pattern of foot-wear for coal-miners has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations;

(c) whether they have been accepted; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export of Chilly and Tamarind

1475. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations from Madras Government have been received to ban further export of chilly and tamarind;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the quantity of each of these commodities exported during 1957, 1958 and the current year so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)

Qty. in Cwts.

	1957	1958	1959 (Jan.-Sept.)*
Chillies .	56,023	1,02,871	17,290
Tamarind	149,615	1,43,203	1,06,015

*Information regarding exports later than September 1959 is not available.

Certificate of Eligibility for Allotment of Accommodation

1476. { Shri Nath Pai: / Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Committee appointed by Government to consider applications for the grant of certificate of eligibility of residential accommodation by the Directorate of Estates to those Central Government officers whose fathers own house(s) in New Delhi/Delhi;

(b) the periodicity of the meetings of the Committee;

(c) the number of applications received so far during the current year, and the number of cases in which certificates of eligibility have been issued; and

(d) the normal time lag between the receipt of application for a certificate of eligibility and the disposal of the application?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Committee consists of:

Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works,

Housing and Supply, Director of Estates and the Assistant Financial Adviser.

(b) The Committee meets are often as necessary; in fact, recently it has been meeting once a fortnight or even oftener.

(c) 42 applications were received during the current year. Out of these, 13 officers have been declared as eligible for Government accommodation.

(d) A case normally takes three to four weeks for disposal but at times longer periods are involved if the information furnished by the officer is not complete or if the Committee desires to have certain particulars not previously furnished by the officers.

Accommodation for Government Employees

1477. { **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the number of Central Government Officers in Class I, Class II and Class III posts who either themselves or whose parents or any dependent relations own houses in New Delhi/Delhi, but who are occupying accommodation allotted by the Directorate of Estates, Government of India in New Delhi/Delhi, Class-wise and Ministry-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement showing the required information (Ministry-wise and Class-wise) is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 36].

Unauthorised Constructions in Refugee Markets in Delhi

1478. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken against the shop-keepers who have made unauthorised constructions in Khanna Market, Shankar Market and other refugee markets of Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This is a matter which concerns the Local Administration or the local body concerned. The position in Delhi is no different than in any other State.

Strike at Bombay Port

1479. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strike took place at Bombay Port on the 27th October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b). The strike was reported to be a protest against the alleged delay in the settlement of certain demands made on behalf of the workmen of the Bombay Port Trust.

Handicrafts Museum in New Delhi

1480. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Handicrafts Museum is to be established in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount to be spent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The All India Handicrafts Board is already running a Handicrafts Museum in New Delhi since the year 1954. The Museum is, at present, housed in a private rented building at Janpath. An expenditure of about Rs. 3,05,000 has been incurred so far on the purchase of exhibits and equipments etc. for the Museum.

Precision Tool Factory

1481. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation has been sent to France for Precision Tool Factory;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the deleation; and

(c) when it is likely to be put in.o operation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A delegation consisting of the following have left for France for discussions regarding setting up, with French assistance, of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Guindy, Madras:

1. Shri Nagendra Bahadur, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Leader
2. Shri T.K. Palaniappan, Director of Industries & Commerce, Madras.
3. Shri P.C. Basu, Managing Director, The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi.
4. Shri A. D. Bohra, Director, Indo-German Prototype Production and Training Centre, The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi.

No agreement has yet been finalised between the French Government and the Government of India, and as such no firm date for its being set up can be indicated.

Bonus to Workers in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

1482. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme regarding production bonus has been adopted in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri;

(b) if so, how much amount has been paid to workers so far; and

(c) what are the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). There is no "production bonus scheme".

(b) The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri have made *ad hoc* production incentive awards in cash to the extent of Rs. 1·10 lakhs and Rs. 1·33 lakhs to their workers and staff in respect of the working of the Factory in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

Withdrawal of Labour Dispute Cases from Courts

1483. { Shri Anthony Pillai: Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state how many cases were withdrawn from the Supreme Court and the High Courts by either the employers or workers after the code of discipline was accepted by Tripartite Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Twenty.

Grants to Sir Gangaram Hospital

1484. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grant for Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi has been stopped recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the total grant given so far; and

(c) what alternative arrangement has been made to help this hospital?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is no commitment on the part of this Ministry to give any grant to the institution. However, a sum of Rs. 10,75,000 has so far been given as grant to the Hospital.

Import of Cloves

1485. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import cloves from Zanzibar; and

(b) if so, the total quantity to be imported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Imports of cloves from Zanzibar take place under the current import policy. The present quota for established importers for the period October, 1959 to March 1960 is 10 per cent.

Unsold Handloom Goods in Andhra Pradesh

1486. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in regard to co-operative Sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what steps Government has taken to dispose of this stock?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Hilly Regions of Punjab

1487. { Shri Hem Raj: / Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 48 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Programme Adviser has since discussed the proposals for the development of hilly regions of the Punjab with the State Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the elected representatives of these regions have represented to the Planning Commission for setting up of a Special Development Council and setting apart of special funds for their development; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Adviser's report is under preparation.

(c) Yes.

(d) For 1960-61 separate finanical provisions are being made for the development programmes of hilly areas. The proposal for the constitution of an Advisory Committee for the development of hilly areas is under study.

Bhotiyas

1488. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Indo-Tibetan Border Legislators' Association has sent a memorandum to Government detailing the difficulties of the 40,000 Bhotiyas who used to trade in Tibet formerly; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A copy of the Memorandum, which is addressed to the U. P. Government, has recently been received by the Government of India. As is well-known, the Government of India have been giving substantial assistance for the development of the border areas. They have recently addressed the U .P. Government to consider measures to alleviate economic distress which may be caused amongst the border people as a result of the dislocation of the trade with Tibet.

Shops-cum-flats in Kidwai Nagar Delhi

1489. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shops-cum-flats have been constructed and completed in Kidwai Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, number of shops and flats constructed;

(c) the number of them allotted;

(d) if not, the stall holders of which road berm will be allotted these shops and flats in Kidwai Nagar;

(e) the authority responsible for allotting these slops and flats; and

(f) when will these shops and flats be allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 98 shops and 16 flats.

(c) None so far; steps are being taken to allot them.

(d) to (f). No decision has yet been taken.

Export of Onions

1490. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what quota was allotted to the Private Merchants and the Co-operative Societies and allied bodies to export onions in the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

	Trade	Co-operative Societies
	Tons	
1958-59 . .	60,150	Licensed freely.
1959-60 . .	74,000	Licensed freely.

Indianisation of Foreign Firms

1491. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the discussions with the representatives of foreign firms for Indianisation of those firms and plantations has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Further discussions with the Associated Chambers of Commerce have taken place. Certain proposals and views have been put forward and some further data have also been supplied. These are under consideration.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Treatment of Indian Police Patrol Party Captured by Chinese Troops

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I had promised to lay on the Table certain papers in connection with the treatment of Indian prisoners by the Chinese authorities in Ladakh.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers exchanged between the Governments of India and China regarding the treatment of the Indian police patrol party captured by the Chinese troops at Chang Chenmo Valley on the 21st October, 1959:

(1) Unofficial memorandum of the Chinese Government, 14th November, 1959.

(2) Note of the Indian Government, 24th November, 1959.

(3) Note of the Chinese Government, 28th November, 1959.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

(4) Note of the Indian Government, 13th December, 1959 along with Statement of Shri Karam Singh. (*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1791/59.]

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I point out that the papers now laid on the Table by the hon. Prime Minister do not include the Chinese reply to his letter of the 16th November, 1959? A month has passed. How long are we going to wait for their reply?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are dealing with the question of the treatment of Indian prisoners. These are the only papers in relation to that that I had promised to place, and I have placed them. As for the reply, I cannot place a reply on the Table of the House when I have not received it.

Discussion on State Trading Corporation Report

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of statement correcting the information given on the 11th September, 1959, in reply to the point raised by Shri V. P. Nayar during the discussion on the Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited regarding the association of the Directors of the Corporation with private firms. [*See* Appendix III, Annexure No. 37].

Annual Report of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1793/59.]

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Minority Community in East Pakistan

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The restrictions reported to have been imposed by the Government of East Pakistan on members of minority community in the matter of renewal of their passports."

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Government of India have, during the last few months, seen reports in the Press that no fresh passports were being issued to the minority community in East Pakistan, that the passports presented for renewal were being seized and that the applicants for India-Pakistan passports were being asked to pay a security deposit of Rs. 100.

From enquiries, it has been ascertained that the Government of East Pakistan have:

(i) undertaken a rigorous check of the antecedents of passport holders, particularly those belonging to the minority community, as a part of the drive against smuggling and large numbers of passports are held up with the district authorities pending the conclusion of necessary enquiries;

(ii) directed that those applying for new India-Pakistan passports should deposit Rs. 100 before issue of the passport and those who already hold a passport should deposit Rs. 100 before undertaking travel to India; and

(iii) issued instructions that the members of the minority community should be asked to give detailed information about their income, taxes paid, the members of their family living outside Pakistan, remittances made etc.

These measures taken by the Government of East Pakistan and the consequent delays in the renewal of old passports and the issue of new passports have been causing serious hardship to the members of the minority community in East Pakistan. This, in some measure, explains the monthly average figures of migration which have gone up from 411 in 1958 to 609 during the first ten months of 1959.

Our representatives at Dacca and Karachi had taken up this matter with the Pakistan authorities concerned. The Government of East Pakistan have told our representative that the scrutiny of antecedents of passport holders has been undertaken with a view to check smuggling and to detect forged passports, large numbers of which have been in circulation. As regards the deposit, the Pakistan authorities have stated that deposits have been asked for to enable the East Pakistan Government, in case of need, to arrange for repatriation of their nationals who have travelled to India and that larger deposits have been asked for from those applying for passport facilities to travel to countries other than India. As regards the detailed information about income, taxes paid etc., the East Pakistan authorities have stated that these enquiries are being made with a view to check illicit transfer of funds in violation of the foreign exchange regulations. The Pakistan authorities also informed our High Commissioner in Karachi that the measures taken by them apply to all Pakistan nationals and that there is no basis for the allegation that there is any discrimination against members of the minority community in East Pakistan.

When this matter was raised informally at the last meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Eastern zone held in Calcutta in August, 1959, the East Pakistan authorities promised to issue instructions to expedite the enquiries and relieve the hardship caused by the delay in the renewal or issue of passports. Our representatives at Dacca and Karachi are following up this matter with the authorities concerned in pursuance of this assurance given at the conference of Chief Secretaries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): This is one of the points covered by the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement. Actually besides this, there are other clauses also in the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement, and in recent times many of them are being by-passed by the Pakistan Government. Is there any method of taking up these issues further by discussion at the level of the Secretaries, or is it to be taken up in the normal course going through the Pakistan High Commissioner?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Certain procedures were laid down in the Minister-level conference and then the Chief Secretaries' Conference. I think these are the only ways in which these things can be implemented.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: At the level of the Chief Secretaries' conference, some discussions had taken place recently. Are these conferences at the Chief Secretaries' level going to take place at periodical intervals, so that we can forward these violations of the Nehru-Liaqat agreement to them and they could take them up? If so, at what intervals will these Chief Secretaries' conferences take place?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That depends upon the urgency of the question and also the agreement between the two Governments as to the need for holding such conferences. I cannot give any kind of assurance in that respect.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Recently, we were told that migration has not in-

[Shri Panigrahi.]

creased from East Pakistan to India, and if it has increased, it may be due to other reasons such as economic conditions. But the statement now made reveals that it is because of the hardships imposed on the minority community that the migration has increased. And the Pakistan Government have given some explanation. I would like to know whether the Government of India are satisfied with the explanation offered by the East Pakistan authorities, and if not, what other steps are going to be taken in order to pursue this matter so that our citizens there do not suffer from these hardships?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): They are the citizens of Pakistan, they are not our citizens.

Shri Panigrahi: I stand corrected What steps are going to be taken to pursue this matter so that the minorities there do not suffer from these hardships?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have nothing more to say.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I seek a clarification? The Deputy Minister was pleased to state that there was a meeting in August, 1959. It will be observed from the statement laid on the Table of the House only the other day, I think, on the 2nd December, 1959, that between September, 1959, and October, 1959, there has been a sudden influx, particularly, into West Bengal. It has also been reported to us that there is a sense of a great deal of insecurity amongst the minority community in East Pakistan. Is there any way of settling this issue? What do the Government of India intend to do about this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have stated already, whatever the Government of India have to say is included in the statement. I have nothing more to add.

Shri Panigrahi: Are Government satisfied with the answer? That is what we would like to know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister has made a statement. And hon. Members have asked some questions. If the Government of India are not satisfied, they will take further action. But, on this statement, I am not going to allow further questions.

12·23 hrs.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I introduce the Bill.

12.23½ hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 15-12-1959.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I introduce the Bill.

12·24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 8) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12·25 hrs.

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Datar on the 11th December, 1959 namely:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 Members; 20 from this House, namely, Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan and Shri B. N. Datar, and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

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*Mover with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri Radhelal Vyas, who was in possession of the House, may continue his speech now.

An Hon. Member: What is the time allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: The time originally allotted was 3 hours; the time taken so far is 2 hours and 45 minutes. Only 15 minutes now remain. The time taken by the hon. Member Shri Radhelal Vyas already is 17 minutes. Does he want to take the rest of the fifteen minutes himself?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I have a few sugestions to make.

Mr. Speaker: All right; he may take three more minutes.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: If necessary, you may be kindly pleased to extend the time by a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Is it so necessary? Anyhow, we shall see.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have dealt up to clause 62 already; now, I come to clause 63 which provides for three processes for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the Joint Committee.....

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, we do not go into the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: But some suggestions will have to be given for the consideration of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right, but the suggestions need not be made clause-by-clause. The hon. Member may state only the general points at this stage, and say whether this Bill is one which has to be considered or not. Or, he may generally say that these are the main points, these are the weak points and so on. He ought not to deal with it clause-by-clause and say that this clause requires some amendment in this manner and so on.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): That is what he has been doing.

Mr. Speaker: If there is an enormous question of principle involved in it, then I have no objection if a reference to the clause is made. Otherwise, to say that the composition of a committee should be five members, or the period of two years may be reduced to one year or increased to three years, the rate of compensation may be something else, and so on, would mean going into details. There may be different views on these things, but these are all details which will have to be looked into by the Joint Committee. Hon. Members who want to make suggestions can send those suggestions to the Members of the Committee, and they will all be placed before the Joint Committee and circulated to the Members thereof; I shall certainly do so. And if the hon. Members have time to attend the meetings of the Joint Committee they can all attend, without any restriction; they can place their viewpoints before the Joint Committee, though they cannot vote. That is already there in the rules.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: For recovery of arrears, one of the processes should be to hand over the land to some receiver or to give it in lease to some other person. This can also be one of the ways of recovering the arrears, so that the landowner may be saved from parting with his land.

As regards appeal, that is a very important question. In clause 96, it has been stated that 'an appeal shall lie against every original order passed under this Act'. If every order is to be appealed against, then it will prolong the litigation, and the decision will be very much delayed. Either the appeal should be against the final order of the competent authority, or in particular cases, against interim orders against which an appeal should be specially provided for in the Bill itself, as has been done in the Civil Procedure Code. Every order should not be made appealable. I hope the Joint Committee will consider this point and would recommend that an appeal shall lie against the final order or such interim orders against which appeal would be provided for in the Act itself.

As regards limitation for appeals, it has been provided in the Bill that the time taken for obtaining a certified copy shall be excluded. But there might be cases where it would be very necessary to extend the limitation as it has been provided in the law of limitation. So the general provision for extension of time as is made in the law of limitation should be made applicable to appeals against this Bill also.

Wherever there is a question of a right between two private persons, it has been provided that the aggrieved person can go to a civil court to question any order of the competent authority, but where there is a dispute between a private person and Government, the jurisdiction of the civil court has been barred. You will kindly refer to clause 99. In such cases also, even in review cases, where a competent authority or any revenue officer comes to know that some mistake has occurred, if he wants to review the order, he should have the power to do so even if it be a dispute between Government and a private person.

As regards rules, the Administrator has been given power to frame and issue rules. I would like to submit that the rule-making power should be with the Administrator, but he should exercise it only with the previous approval and sanction of Government. As regards surrender of the land, it has been said that if the raiyat wants to surrender his holding, he must do so by giving three months notice. This should not be necessary. He should be able to surrender his land at any time and Government should take possession of it. Why should there be a time-limit or notice necessary for this? As regards rent received by the raiyat, if no receipt is issued for the same, it is not made punishable. There should be a provision to the effect that if the landholder fails to issue a receipt for rent received, it is an offence liable to punishment.

Regarding eviction of a tenant of a landholder under disability, a period of five years has been mentioned. He will not be evicted after a lapse of five years from the date the disabled person ceases to be under disability. The period of five years is too long; it should not be more than three years. If he had been under disability for a number of years and if the disability is removed, within the next three years the person who ceases to be under disability must have the right to evict the person concerned. So the period of five years should be reduced to three years.

Similarly, a person taking possession for personal cultivation under the order of a court and failing to cultivate within four years will surrender his land to the original tenant. But I would like to submit that four years are a very short period. If he fails to cultivate within the next twelve years, then he should be made liable to return the land to the tenant from whom it was given over to him.

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

As regards option to purchase a land which is disposed of by a raiyat under clause 134, a reasonable price is to be determined, if there is a dispute with regard to it, by the competent authority. The basis for such determination is the average price prevailing during the ten years preceding the sale of the land. The price of land varies from year to year and to fix the reasonable price on the basis of the prices that prevailed during the previous ten years is not equitable.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): It is too long a period.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is too long. I would, therefore, submit that the fair price or reasonable price prevailing at the time the land is sought to be transferred....

Shri Ranga: That is right.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: ....or, at the most, the average of the prices prevailing during the preceding three years, should form the basis of the transaction. In no case should it go beyond three years. Lastly, I would invite attention to clause 185.

> "Any transfer, partition or lease of land made in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter shall be void".

This is all right. I have nothing to say about it. But I am opposed to sub-clauses (2) and (3). These relate to the registration of deeds. If the transfer etc. is void, even if it is registered, it will have no effect. But to make a provision in the law that the Registrar shall not register if the transaction has been effected in contravention of the provisions of the Chapter is not proper. How is the Registrar to go into all these things and make an inquiry? As soon as a document is presented to him for registration, he has to register it. It is not his duty or within the scope of his duty to go behind it, to record evidence and find out whether the transfer is contrary to or in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter. It is unnecessary. It is enough that the transfer, partition or lease is presented; the competent court or the competent authority shall declare it void, if it is void, even if the document is registered. So I would submit that sub-clauses (2) and (3) should be deleted.

Shri Datar: I am obliged to hon. Members of this House because they have welcomed a number of proposals. Even my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, had to concede that there were a number of salutary provisions in this Bill. May I also add that a number of suggestions have been made by hon. Members so far as the different clauses are concerned? I would assure them that the Joint Committee would go into all these provisions and make such improvements, if any, as they consider necessary. I would only reply in a general way to certain points raised by hon. Members.

Shri Radhelal Vyas and a number of other hon. Members made a reference to the earlier part of this Bill in which have been laid down provisions regarding the land revenue administration. Possibly they are not aware that there are exactly similar provisions in some of the land revenue codes which have stood the test of time. May I point out in this connection that we have the Bombay Land Revenue Code which has been in use for, I believe, a very large number of years and the provisions of which have, on the whole, been found very satisfactory? Similarly, we have a Land Revenue Code in Madhya Pradesh. A large number of provisions in this Bill concerning the land revenue administration is taken from these two codes amongst others. Under the circumstances, I would submit to this House that when these provisions have been found by experience to be satisfactory, we ought to apply them to Tripura also. Had the hon. Members seen that there are similar provisions in these land revenue codes about sales, about re-

cord of rights, correction of boundaries, preparation of maps etc., they would not have made the comments that they did. I believe that they thought that these were new provisions. They are exactly the same provisions. Under the Land Revenue Codes a number of matters have to be decided by the land revenue authorities.

One hon. Member was struck by a provision that all the property not owned by an owner vests in Government. That is one of the fundamental principles on which the right to land is based. If any particular land is owned by a private person then different considerations arise. Otherwise, as under section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code some provisions have to be made because you cannot think of any property without any owner. And, here, you will agree that Government, on behalf of the people have to hold all these lands. That is the reason why such a provision has been made.

Execution sales under the Land Revenue Act have also to be provided for. Appeals have to be provided for; and it would not be correct to say that these provisions have to be taken over from the Code of Civil Procedure or from some other legislation. The Land Revenue Code has to be complete in itself. In this territory of Tripura it was found that there were a number of Acts; but they were not up to date; they were not complete. That is why in this Bill we have introduced in the earlier part all the provisions regarding land revenue administration.

Then, certain objections were raised regarding the principles that we have followed in making certain land reform proposals. In this connection I may add that we have got the Second Five Year Plan where the whole question has been discussed in all its aspects and general lines have been laid down on which every State Government is expected to proceed.

In this connection I would like to invite the attention of the House to Chapter IX where the whole question has been considered in all details. If hon. Members will go through the provisions of this Chapter they will find that in the Bill we have generally followed all those principles. That is why I stated that the present Bill was a model Bill. To a large extent, wherever there was any need, any State Government may follow it provided they find that it is necessary.

In respect of land reforms this Second Five Year Plan has suggested that immediate steps ought to be taken. For example, they point out that there ought to be, as early as possible, the abolition of intermediaries. They refer to some of the States where such intermediaries have been abolished and they have pointed out that it ought to be done so far as Tripura was concerned. The State of Tripura was specifically mentioned and that is the reason why we have, to a large extent, naturally borrowed from the principles laid down in the Second Five Year Plan.

If these two items are taken into account, namely, the Land Revenue Codes in the various States for land revenue administration and the principles laid down in the Second Five Year Plan for introducing reforms on a number of points, then, possibly a large volume of the criticism which has been made here will have disappeared.

I would not like to go very deeply into the various provisions. A number of hon. Members have pointed them out. I would also point out that these questions will be considered. But, when certain general questions are raised, then, one has to reply at least to a certain extent.

A point was made out that unauthorised occupation should be regularised by bringing it down almost to the date of the Bill itself. That would not be a proper matter. So far as unauthorised occupation is concerned, it is to be provided against except where

[Shri Datar]

in the interests of the people it can be regularised. That point also has to be taken into account.

Another point was made that if a tenant or a person in possession did not cultivate the land properly he ought not to be evicted immediately. I was surprised at my hon. friend Shri Vyas contending that even if the land was not cultivated for 12 years no action should be taken within 12 years. That is not the correct attitude to take. In this connection we shall also understand that while the interests of the agriculturists have to be fully provided for, we have also to take into account the larger public interests of the country; and the larger interests of the country require that no land should remain uncultivated because, as you are aware, the question of foodgrains is a very important one. Therefore, the larger question of the interests of the people at large and the question of safeguarding the rights of the cultivators have to go together. That is the reason why it has been pointed out that a land shall not be allowed to remain uncultivated for long in the interests of society.

An objection was raised that the tenant should not be evicted at all. May I point out that it is a very wide assertion? Whenever land is not properly looked after, and especially the land becomes the subject-matter of what is known in the Law of Torts as active waste—I can understand hon. Members contending that if there is passive waste the tenant or the occupant should be held liable—whenever acts of positive waste are committed, naturally, that ought to constitute a ground for eviction.

It is open to him to cultivate the land properly, to reap its advantages and to satisfy the obligations that will be thrown upon him by the law. But to go further and damage the land, to use it in an improper way so as to make it almost permanently unfit for cultivation is an act which cannot be tolerated in the interests of society. That is the reason why it has been laid down that whenever there is an act of active waste it ought to be provided against.

A number of hon. Members contended that even if the rent is not paid the tenant ought not to be evicted. That again, you will find, is not a proper assertion. A period has been given to him. After the rent becomes due, within 3 months he has to pay. Even after that a certain further concession has been given. But a tenant has to know that he has to reap the fruits of his cultivation subject to his obligation to pay rent. As you will have seen, we have taken all proper steps to see that the rent that is fixed is a reasonable rent, not arbitrary rent, not extortionate rent. Secondly, in such cases you will have seen that whenever a tenant is allowed to be in possession he will continue for a period of five years together unless the land owner or the raiyat requires the land to the extent of his personal cultivation.

A number of hon. Members have complained about the definition of 'personal cultivation'. The Second Five Year Plan has pointed out that personal cultivation includes his being resident on or as near the land as possible because unless the man is there he cannot carry on either that kind of cultivation or that kind of supervision. These are the points which require that whenever a man purports to cultivate land personally he ought to reside on or near the land or as near as possible. What would be 'as near as possible' would be considered and described by the rules. Sometimes it may be within a mile; sometimes it may be more. It all depends upon the particular terrain where the land is situate. That is the reason why a rule will be made regarding the place where a man can reside without going against the provisions and principle of personal cultivation. We have laid down a certain date. That was the date on

which this Bill was originally published. It was considered and then it was found that some changes were necessary in the Bill that was published. That was the reason why that particular date has been put down here. My friend Shri Ranga complained that no restriction should be placed on the right of alienation. I wish he had known the conditions in Delhi, how attempts are being made to by-pass a law that the Government are going to make and how the prices are rising. It is of great inconvenience to the people if the prices are allowed to go beyond reasonable levels and people are allowed to take advantage of the intentions of the Government, after the intentions are made known.

Shri Ranga: My point is whether the Government's intentions in regard to the fixation of ceiling and their ejection to the transfer of lands even among the members of their families were made known by tom tom in the villages in Tripura State in 1957. It was not so. Is the Government contemplating to put any restriction on the people's right to transfer their houses if they possess a large number of houses in the towns or other places, merely because the prices are rising?

Shri Datar: The Bill was published according to the usual procedures. Copies of the Bills were available everywhere, even in the village offices.

Shri Ranga: Was it done in 1957?

Shri Datar: In these circumstances, may I point out that it would not be open to any person to claim ignorance of law? Here in this case the Bill was published for public information and therefore, it should be taken that every man understood that such a Bill was published.

Shri Ranga: Was it published in 1957 in this form?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood me. This Bill was first published in 1957. It was given wide publicity according to the usual rules. Thereafter it was found that certain changes ought to be made. They are not very material changes. That is the reason why the date of the publication of the Bill has been considered as an important and critical date. Whatever is being done after that date will be disregarded, provided they are against the principles of this Bill. Otherwise, it will continue as it is. That is the reason why this date has been purposely fixed. Otherwise, immediately the Government makes a declaration of their proposals, people will not be wanting to take recourse to certain bogus transactions and give it the colour of proper and *bona fide* transaction for the purpose of defeating the provisions of the Bill itself. That is why in all such cases a previous date has to be mentioned. Even in the case of Delhi that has got to be mentioned. Otherwise you will find that the price will rise and the purpose of the Act will be defeated.

When the Government takes over the land, how is it to be distributed? That question was asked rightly. That question will be fully considered and to the extent it is possible, priorities will also be laid down. Another hon. Member suggested that importance should not be given to co-operative societies. To the extent possible, it would be better to encourage co-operation among the cultivators and among the others as well. A contention was put forward against the provision restricting the transfer of lands of the Scheduled Tribe peoples among themselves but allowing such transfers in favour of a co-operative society. If something by way of further restriction were to be laid down, it would be inconvenient to the members of the tribal communities themselves because sometimes they would like to raise money for the purpose of developing the land or for certain other purposes and in such cases it ought to be open to them to mortgage or pledge the said properties to a *bona fide* co-operative society. In the interest of the tribal people themselves this provision by way of exemption from the rule has

[Shri Datar]

been laid down there. Great care has also been taken to see that the rent is neither very high nor very low. Provisions have been made regarding permissible limits, ceilings, etc. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, raised the general question of ceiling. This has been considered for a number of years and the broad principles have been laid down. It is not necessary at this stage for me to reply to the general question as to why no ceiling has been laid down in respect of the other incomes. In respect of the ceiling on lands, there are some special considerations. On account of the historical circumstances, the persons who cultivated the lands were not unfortunately in possession thereof and we have a large class of persons who are agriculturists but landless. We are also anxious that the position of the agriculturist is improved as much as the hon. Member wants it. .... (*Interruptions.*) The criterion the hon. Member laid down yesterday was that they ought to come to the standard of the higher middle class. These are all the objects that we have kept in view. But we have to rise gradually to the objectives. It is in this connection that there ought to be a ceiling on lands as I have stated for a variety of reasons so that from these lands more foodgrains should be available and secondly more persons could have at least some land to grow crops upon.

Shri Ranga: What about the homeless people?

Shri Datar: It is difficult to answer his running commentary which I could not even follow. I would submit to my hon. friend that it would not be proper to raise the general question here because there are special circumstances so far as the agriculturists are concerned. Their need is the most pressing. It is naturally for this reason that lands have to be singled out for a proper ceiling.

We have made certain gradations so far as the family is concerned. A fairly large and wide definition of the word 'family' has been given and it consists of the father and mother. Children are also included and I may add that even grand-children are included. If all the heirs on this or that side, however distant they may be, are put in, it would defeat the purpose we have in view ultimately. 25 acres have been laid down as a family unit for a family of about five persons. If there are more, they are entitled to more but we have also to lay down a maximum of 50 acres for a family. These are the principles that have been laid down. Something has got to be done because the agriculturists are the class that need the greatest measure of help in this respect by way of legislation, especially on the social side, on land reforms, etc. Otherwise, he is aware of the great hardship under which the landless labourers have cultivated their lands. They give all their labour but get very little. They do not get ownership rights at all. These things have continued for centuries together, and the earliest we go to their aid the better. By the earliest time possible we should give them substantial rights, rights of ownership wherever that is possible. If they are tenants under the new Bill they must have, what is called, security of tenure, security of rent. There should not be any racket, any extortion as far as rent is concerned. That also has been provided for.

13 hrs.

A question was raised about intermediaries. Intermediaries as a class will disappear. But if, for example, the intermediaries are anxious to have some land for their cultivation, according to the limit laid down, why should not their cases be considered? They will also become "raiyats", nothing more. They will also be placed on the same footing as others who are getting lands. There also we have laid down a number of limits. There is the basic unit, the family unit and the permissible limit which have all been fixed. So far as these intermediaries are concerned, they were in possession of lands for a number of years.

they did very little but they reaped most the benefit of the land. They, as a class, the intermediaries, have to be abolished. If, for example, they are prepared to have some land according to our rules for the purpose of personal cultivation—that ought to be noted—they should not be excluded. That is the reason why this principle also has been laid down, and I would request the hon. Member to note what has been done in this respect.

Other points were raised including the question of surrender. Unfortunately, we know that the agriculturists as a class are still highly illiterate and to a large extent they are helpless. Oftentimes, whenever there are such surrenders they are found to be bogus; in any case, they are far from voluntary. That is the reason why a certain restriction has been laid down, that a surrender to be considered *bona fide* has to satisfy certain conditions. The Government authority has to be satisfied that it was a *bona fide* and voluntary surrender; otherwise it would not be called a surrender at all. A surrender would be losing of one's own right by one's own act, what you call self-denial. Therefore, the questions to be considered would be whether it is a case of self-denial and the party concerned is really surrendering the lands. To that extent, provisions have been laid down for testing the form, the voluntary nature of such surrenders whenever they come to the notice of the authorities. That is the reason why a special provision had to be made about surrender.

I think, Sir, I have dealt with most of the points. Lastly, I assure the hon. Members that the Joint Committee will be considering all these matters, and I am confident they will give us a report which will be fully acceptable to the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan and Shri B. N. Datar and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Datar may now move his motion regarding suspension of rule.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and

[Shri Datar]

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Sir, I have pointed out, when I moved a similar motion in connection with the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, that it would be in the interests of the people at large and it would be better, for the purpose of meeting the provisions of this Bill, that the matter be referred to a Joint Committee. According to the rules such a matter has to be taken up here, but it is open to the House to suspend the provisions of Rule 74. That is the reason why the House accepted a similar motion regarding the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill. I am making the same motion regarding the Manipur Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants, I have not been able to follow?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the Rules of the House are sacrosanct. Why should the hon. Home Minister come up every time for suspension of a Rule?

Shri Datar: It is in the interest of the hon. Members, because the Joint Committee will be considering all the points contained in the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are you referring it to the same Joint Committee?

Shri Datar: I shall explain that The provisions are more or less the same.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have understood the position. Under the Rules, no financial Bill can be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The hon. Minister wants suspension of this Rule. It is not the money question that is so much important here as the various other provisions relating to land reforms, survey, land revenue, divisions, ceilings etc. Therefore, this question of finance is only incidental. We have been suspending this Rule so as to enable a Joint Committee of both the Houses to consider similar matters on previous occasions. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

13.07 hrs.

MANIPUR LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birndra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan, and the mover

and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects of the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Sir, so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned my task is considerably lightened because a number of provisions are almost of the same nature. In the first place, as in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, we have the provisions for a perfect and modern land revenue administration. There are two parts. In Part II, we have dealt with the same provisions that have been included in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill. There were different measures and they were not of a uniform nature, and so provisions have been made to have uniform legislation. The House is aware that Manipur, like Tripura, was one of the several princely States, and they had certain rules which required to be brought up-to-date. The whole question had to be considered because we were anxious to introduce land reforms of a substantial nature and in both these territories. Therefore, it was considered advisable that both in Tripura and Manipur there ought to be a complete and efficient land revenue administration system. That is the reason why similar provisions have been made in this Bill also. I am confident that the House will agree that the points that have been made and the provision that have been incorporated in this Part of the Bill are of the same nature, with some modifications required by local conditions, as those in the Tripura Bill and are also similar to those in the Bombay and Madhya Pradesh land revenue codes. As I pointed out just now, the land revenue system has to be quite up-to-date, and the land revenue jurisdiction, and the number of questions relating to the rights between the parties *inter se* and the parties and the Government have to be decided. Land has to be properly measured; a survey has to be carried out and the land has to be settled with respect to the proper holders. Questions such as the proper persons who are entitled to own the land and those who are to exercise certain rights like mortgage, etc., have to be decided.

May I point out that according to the modern system, if the land revenue administration and settlement is quite competent, it would be easy for Government to carry on the work so far as land is concerned. It would also be open to the people to understand who is the owner of the land, and if it is a private land, what are the rights vested in the owner and what are the rights vesting in others, etc. Again, proper maps will have to be drawn as regards the lands and boundaries will have to be fixed. As I have stated oftentimes, it is necessary to take further steps for the purpose of finding out the land revenue to be paid to Government by the person in possession of the land, and proper assessment has to be made in this regard. Then, certain matters like the recovery of land revenue have also to be decided. Whenever land revenue is not recovered, or when there are similar circumstances when land revenue is not paid, the property will have to be brought to sale or auctioned. Such sales will have to be provided for. That is the reason why in this Bill also similar provisions have been laid down.

Now, the task of providing for land revenue, etc., is to a certain extent lighter in the case of this Bill than in the case of Tripura. In the case

[Shri Datar]

of Tripura, as I had pointed out, there was a large class of intermediaries who had to be abolished. Fortunately, in this case, we have no intermediaries as such. We have a common system known as ryotwari system in the whole of India and certain rights have been fixed. Though the area, in this case, under cultivation is not so large, a proper provision has to be made. The area under cultivation is not very large in Manipur. Paddy is the principal crop, but to the extent that there is such a land, it has to be very properly provided for. That is the reason why land revenue administration has to be introduced in these areas, especially when there are hilly areas as well as valley areas. Proper provision has to be made in respect of both these areas. That has also been provided for in the earlier part of the Bill.

So far as the question of survey and settlement is concerned, as in the case of Tripura it has to be dealt with and survey and settlement has to be carried out as early as possible and in an efficient manner. As I have already pointed out in the case of Tripura, the work has already been undertaken there. Similarly, in the case of Manipur, Government have undertaken a seven-year programme at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. The period is from 1958 to the end of 1966. This work is proceeding fast and it is necessary that it ought to be finished soon so that the other reforms also can be simultaneously, and on as wide a scale as possible, introduced in the territory of Manipur.

Then we have got the ordinary class of landowners known as pattadars and they rent the land to tenants-at-will. It is necessary to make proper arrangements so far as the rights of these persons are concerned. That is the reason why in this particular case the Government thought it necessary to undertake a long-term measure of land reforms, and in undertaking it, what they did was the stay of ejectments as on 6th March, 1956. Before the present Bill was introduced, they had introduced certain other pieces of legislation, one from Madras and the other from Bombay. When the South Kanara Act from Madras was applied to this State, and when it was later found that the Vidarbha Act from Bombay would be of a more beneficial nature, the latter measure was adopted here. The date of stay of ejectment is an important date that has to be taken into account.

So far as the rights of owners are concerned, naturally the owners will be given full rights of ownership; their rights would be permanent and heritable and the lands can also be transferred. In this measure also, the principles to which I made a reference when dealing with Tripura have been introduced. The question of personal cultivation has also been taken into consideration, because, unless the land is confined to those who carry on personal cultivation, excess land will not be available at all. A limit has been placed so far as personal cultivation is concerned in respect of all persons except in the case of those who are known as disabled persons. I have made a reference to the definition of this class of persons while dealing with the Tripura Bill, and we are having the same definition in this Bill also.

As regards basic holding, it was not necessary in this Bill to lay down what is known as a standard acre. Here, we have stated that the basic holding should be 2.5 acres. This is more or less common in Manipur. It is not necessary to have any variants in order to fix a standard acre as such. The family holding has been fixed at 7.5 acres. So far as transfers of land after 6-3-1956 are concerned, they will not be valid, because the people had been informed that the Government wanted to carry out land reforms; and therefore, if any section of the people wanted to take advantage and wanted to by-pass this, then naturally a check ought to be placed. That is

the reason why it has been stated that any transfers after this date are to be disregarded so far as the purposes of the present Bill are concerned.

Then I may also point out that it will be open to a landlord to let his land provided he gives certain substantial rights under the law to his tenants. That is also made clear in the Bill. He can resume only what is essential for personal cultivation and the limits on such personal cultivation have also been laid down.

Mr. Speaker: We have had an elaborate discussion on these matters regarding the other Bill. This Bill seems to follow the other Bill. Therefore, instead of referring once again to those provisions which have already been made on a par with the other Bill, I may suggest to the hon. Minister that he need only refer to those points where this Bill differs from the other Bill.

Shri Datar: Yes; I am merely pointing out the principles of rent,—

Mr. Speaker: What is the holding here?

Shri Datar: As I said just now, the basic holding is 2.5 acres. In the other Bill it was different; it was two standard acres, because the holding had to be considered according to the nature of the land, hill or slope, etc. Here, the actual acres are to be taken into account because that is found to be more suitable.

Mr. Speaker: What is the ceiling here?

Shri Datar: 25 acres. That is the same. So far as the rents are concerned, the principles are the same.

Shri Panigrahi: 25 acres for a family of five.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no difference between wet lands and dry lands?

Shri Datar: There was some difference in Tripura land, but here it was found that it would be better to treat all the lands alike.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): A standard acre takes into account the income from the land. A unit of land that gives a certain amount of income is considered to be a standard acre. So, whether the land is wet or dry, all these things are considered when the area is put down as a standard acre.

Shri Datar: As the Deputy-Speaker has rightly pointed out, the different lands in different areas were to be taken into account in Tripura and so it was necessary to lay down a standard acre, as in the case of Delhi. But in regard to Manipur, it was found that it was not necessary at all.

Mr. Speaker: This seems to be somewhat different. In Tripura, the definition of standard acre is, one acre of 'lunga' or 'nal' or two acres of 'tilla' land.

Shri Datar: That is what I explained yesterday.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Two acres of dry land are equal to one acre of wet land.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): So far as Manipur is concerned, there is no distinction.

Shri Datar: There some distinction had to be made between 'lunga' or 'nal' on the one hand and 'tilla' on the other. 'Tilla' lands are highlands and so, 2 acres are considered as a standard acre. In respect of others, it was considered that one acre would be sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: So, the maximum is 50 acres of dry land or 25 acres of wet land.

Shri Ranga: That is in regard to Tripura; in regard to Manipur, there is no difference. It is an ordinary acre of land.

Shri Datar: In this case no distinction is necessary.

As you have rightly pointed out, I need not go over all the points again. For the purpose of economy of effort, because the same ground has to be gone over to a large extent, I have proposed for the Joint Committee for the Manipur Bill the same personnel as in the Joint Committee for the Tripura Bill. So, though technically there are two committees, they are really one and they will cover the whole ground.

Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely,—Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan; and Shri B. N. Datar and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

There is a motion for circulation, but Shri Naldurgker is not here. Hon. Members who have spoken on the other Bill will wait; I will first give opportunities to those who have not spoken on the other Bill and who want to speak on this Bill. Let them stand up in their seats. I find five hon. Members rising. Shri Ranga is the only person who has spoken on that Bill and who wants to speak on this Bill also. So, in all there are six hon. Members.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): What is the time allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: No time has been allotted. Let us have two hours. Let hon. Members refer only to those points of difference between this Bill and the other Bill, unless they think that there is any special point which has to be emphasised. Shri Achaw Singh.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, this legislation is a very important one concerning the agriculturists and the peasantry in Manipur. This is the first time such a legislation has been brought before this House. The passing of this Bill, I am sure, will be a landmark in the history of Manipur. We of the Socialist Party of Manipur have long felt that such a legislation was long overdue. We had no legislature in Manipur, but in every State in India, legislations have been passed regarding land reforms. In the Union Territory of Manipur,

several Acts from Assam, Madras and Bombay have been extended from time to time, but most of these Acts have been found unsuited to the local conditions here. So, we welcome this Bill and we congratulate the hon. Minister on introducing this Bill. It should be appreciated that the insecurity as a result of delay in the introduction of such measures has created some instability in the rural economy and it has also adversely affected the agricultural production in that part of the country.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I would like to make a few observations regarding the tenancy system and the state of agriculture. Out of 8,638 square miles—the total area of the Union Territory—7,950 square miles are hills inhabited by the tribal people. They practise shifting cultivation or *jhooming* cultivation. This area has never been surveyed and it will not be surveyed in future also because it is a very difficult terrain and the legislation is not also going to be introduced so soon in these parts. The valley portion comprises 688 square miles or 4,40,320 acres. Out of this, 2,75,000 acres are under cultivation. Now 75,000 acres are available for cultivation, which are wastelands. The valley portion is situated in the centre surrounded by hills on all sides and the silt deposits brought down by the streams from the hills create a very favourable soil for cultivation. So, they have bumper crops in the valley.

The average yield of rice is 2,500 lbs. per acre. According to the 1951 census, the population of Manipur is 5,77,635 and 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. There is no industry there and most of them have to depend on agriculture for their livelihood. They live on rice, which is the main produce. So, the pressure on land is very heavy there and only a little land is available for cultivation and for distribution to the landless agriculturists here.

A number of proposals have been incorporated in this Bill, but I find many of them do not suit the local conditions here. They might be good for all-India purposes. They have, of course, been recommended by the Planning Commission, but some of them—I do not say all—are very much unsuited to the local conditions there.

It was suggested by some hon. Members here during the discussion on the Tripura Bill that a comprehensive legislation for all the Union territories would serve the purpose. I disagree from that view, because conditions differ from Union territory to Union territory as conditions differ from State to State. So, I welcome the introduction of a separate Bill.

The tenancy right in Manipur was governed by customs and usages which were prevailing there during the Maharajah's regime, and he used to frame rules regarding revenue administration, regulation of rent and other matters relating to land. In 1950 the Assam Land Revenue Regulation was extended to the Union territory of Manipur just after its integration. We have found from our experience that is not suitable for Manipur, though we find that many of the provisions of that Act are incorporated in this Bill.

Many of the provisions in this Bill are based on presumptions and inadequate data. The valley area has not been cadastrally surveyed, the revenue records do not show the names of the tenants or persons in possession of those lands, and the rent payable by those tenants. According to one estimate the tenants cultivate about 60 per cent of the cultivable area. There are no accurate statistics regarding the holdings. The census figures are also very much misleading. I wonder how the figures for payment of compensation have been arrived at. A sum of Rs. 5,40,000 is to be paid as compensation for lands to be taken over by Government. Even on this basis, the land to be distributed is only 30,000

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

acres. So, the reform measure or planning in the matter of lands, as in other fields, is very much unrelated to the facts and we have to grope in the dark regarding facts, figures and data. The number of landless agriculturists, owner-cultivators, landlords owning lands above the ceiling limit, cultivable waste land, forests and fisheries, they are not accurately known to any one.

Due to the pressure of population, land hunger is very strong and there is no land fit for cultivation. It is a very difficult task to satisfy the land hunger. I am sure the basic principles of land reforms in India are social justice and efficiency in agricultural production. As a princely State, the feudal system prevails in Manipur and though a ceiling limit of 25 acres has been fixed by the Maharajah, the rule has not been observed properly. It was rather observed in its breach, and concentration of holdings in a few hands still prevails. The moneylenders and land owners have been purchasing lands from poor peasants and distress sales have been going on. So, the number of landless agriculturists has increased. Then again, the depression in agricultural prices during the last few years in the Union territory of Manipur has impoverished them.

I do not know how this Bill will render them effective relief. But I feel that it will go a long way towards the achievement of the above objectives. I am, however, afraid that some of the provisions of the Bill, including the one relating to the resumption rights by the owners, will work against the real peasants, who are landless tenants. They may be practically robbed of their cultivated area.

Chapter XI deals with ceilings on land holdings. This is a very controversial section. Here the land ceiling is fixed at 25 acres for a family of five members or less. The maximum family holding has been fixed at 80 acres. These figures may suit other States in India but I do not think this is proper or reasonable for Manipur. As I have stated on several occasions, the net return per acre there is as high as 2,624 lbs. on the average, whereas it is very low in other parts of India. We are now practising extensive methods, where there is scope for further production. If we practise intensive cultivation, the production will increase still further. So, the economic holding for such a family must be fixed at a lower limit for Manipur. It may be possible to fix it at about 12½ acres, and that will enable the owner to maintain a reasonable standard of living. From the point of view of promoting social justice also, I feel that the ceiling should be lowered down. In that case, some excess land would be available for distribution among the landless agriculturists.

As I have stated, only 30,000 acres are available and that can benefit only 14,000 families, because the permissible limit of family holding has been fixed at 7.5 acres. I hope the Joint Committee will look into this aspect of the problem, with particular reference to the conditions prevailing in Manipur.

Then, the exemptions provided in clause 153 of the Bill are very impracticable. I feel that this will create unnecessary trouble. I am told these are the recommendations of the Planning Commission, and they have been bodily brought into the Bill. I do not think that this would be of any use, because there are no tea plantations, coffee plantations or rubber plantations or sugar growing areas there. I am of the opinion that this should be removed. I am afraid, these exemption clauses will only encourage the landed interests to reserve more and more lands from the operation of the ceilings. If this provision is there, I feel that this legislation will not be so effective and it will not fulfil the purpose for which we have brought it here.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 142 says that any land transferred after the 15th of January, 1959 will be not be taken into account in determining the ceiling limit. Different dates have been fixed for determination of the excess limit, ceiling limit and so on. I do not understand why these dates are different. It is very unjust because it will definitely work against the agriculturists. Since 1950 or so, after the integration and after land reforms like the Assam Land Revenue Manual, the Vidharbha Act and the South Kanara Act have been introduced, the land-owners have felt that some ceiling will be fixed, and in anticipation of fixation of such ceilings they have started transferring their lands to their friends and relatives. For the determination of excess of land, for ceiling on land and also the permissible limit for resumption, the same formula should be used; in other words, it should be the same for all three. Also, I feel that we should give retrospective effect to it from January 1950. Anyhow, it is up to the Joint Committee to consider it.

According to customs we have in Manipur lands which belong to village deities. We have also lands which are devoted to individual deities. Then, there are hundreds and hundreds of acres of land which belong to the Govindji temple. I do not know whether the ceilng limit would apply to those lands. I do not find any provision in the Bill for that. I think we should make some provision for that in the Bill.

Then I beg to submit another thing. After the ceiling limit has been fixed at such a level, I feel that the owners will start eviction of their tenants.

The permissible limit for personal cultivation has been fixed at 7·5 acres. That is too high. Before this Bill is passed, they may start mass eviction. I am told in Bengal when the Land Reforms Act was introduced, it just synchronised with the landlords trying for mass eviction of share croppers and leaseholders. The theory is, of course, very nice because land holdings are fixed and holdings are dispersed, but in practice we find that the ceiling which has been fixed for eviction may lead, I am afraid, to mass expropriation of the peasantry.

Evictions have already started in many places in Manipur. The landlords knew beforehand that some such legislation would be coming. I feel that we should have some clause in this Bill, specially in Chapter X, regarding the right of tenants. I submit that a provision should be added whereby all those tenants who have been in actual possession of their lands for the last twelve years should be given the right to own or purchase their land on the payment of compensation money provided for in this Bill. Otherwise, it will be very deleterious to their interests. The Tenancy Acts extended to Manipur from time to time, that is, the Bombay and Madras Acts, have not been so effective. That is why I am very much afraid that the passing of this Act even will not affect much the interests of these tenants.

As regards personal cultivation I may submit that the definition in clause 2(p) (iii) also includes—

> "by servants or by hired labour on wages payable in cash or in kind but not as a share of produce under his personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of his family;".

I feel that this is very unjust. In the case of disabled people, of course, we may allow in special cases cultivation by hired labour. But then to have this clause would be very much harmful to the interests of the peasants and will work against them. So I suggest that some amendment should be made in this sub-clause.

In clause 110, sub-clause (1), which provides for the procedure for dealing with lands left uncultivated by the land owner, I would also like some amendment to be made because they

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

are poor peasants and poor land owners who may not be able to cultivate the land even for two years. In that case the Government should make provision for granting them financial assistance and on no ground they should be evicted from the land. For the proper utilisation of the land Government should come forward and some credit should be given to them.

Clause 122 provides for the conditions and procedure for eviction of a tenant from land held by him as a tenant and clause 128 also provides other conditions for determination of tenancy. These conditions are very vague. They are also too numerous. Formerly, no eviction took place even if one did not pay any rent for some reasonable period. But after the passing of this Bill, on the slightest pretext eviction might take place. Of course the period provided for is three months and then again another six months. But then I submit that, in fairness to the tenants also, there may be circumstances by which they may not be able to clear the rent arrear for that year. So, in such cases a provision should be made so that the tenant may be allowed to pay arrears during the next harvest season and to retain the land.

I now come to the last item, namely, land revenue administration in the Union territory. It is very unfortunate that the land revenue administration there is far from our satisfaction. The state of affairs there is rather scandalous. A revenue officer can do everything. When he goes to the village, he is a terror to the villagers. He can manipulate records. In the case of mutations, partitions, new lands and other land matters it takes some months and sometimes years for disposal. I have my own experience in these matters. Sometimes deliberate attempts are made by the revenue officers including Amins to delay partitions, mutations and things like that. I am sure the House would know the meaning. There is corruption. There is red-tapism. There is miscarriage of justice. The Bill, of course, provides for land revenue administration for the Territory. But this is not new. As the hon. Minister has pointed out to us, this is a provision which used to exist in the Assam Land Revenue Act. I do not think much would be done by providing all these things. I feel, of course, that the land revenue administration should be thoroughly overhauled so that we can have all these reforms carried out in an impartial manner.

There are some welcome clauses too. Those are about settlement operations which are being carried on and the preparation of record of rights. When the settlement operations are over and when the records of rights are being prepared, then of course I feel that most of this corruption and defects in the land revenue administration would be over. But I feel that these settlement operations do not make so much progress and are not so fast as we expect them to be. No principles have been laid down for the classification of lands. There is a proposal for the revision of the revenue rates

Clause 33, which lays down some abstract principles, I feel should be amended. These are all abstract principles and it will give wide discretion to the settlement officers to vary the rates. I feel that we should fix some minimum and maximum. The land revenue rate there is about Rs. 9/- per *pari*—that is about 2½ acres—and the maximum should be fixed at Rs. 9/- for agricultural lands and for non-agricultural lands some different rate may be fixed. The minimum may be fixed at Rs. 6/-.

I would like to submit that clause 96 which provides for appeals against the assessment of land revenue and other revenue matters should be amended because there is no adequate safeguard against the injustice done by the revenue officers. The appeal of

course lies to the Administrator, but then that is not sufficient. We should provide for some tribunal for such matters.

I have got some minor matters also to speak about, but I do not know whether you will allow me to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 25 minutes and we have got only two hours for it.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I will only speak on some more clauses.

Regarding clause 15, I submit that there is unnecessary litigation now taking place. Unauthorised occupation of land and encroachments are taking place on a large scale and the Tehsildars and SDOs take so much time to evict them. Some provision should be made and some machinery should be provided so that there may be prompt and speedy eviction of those encroachers.

Clause 17 should also be amended. It refers to alluvial land. Alluvial lands are not so many in Manipur. If we allow the alluvial lands to be cultivated, there is a fear that floods would recur, that the river beds would rise and they will be very disastrous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is also in the Joint Committee. He will have an opportunity there too.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: The alluvial land should not be thrown open for cultivation.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after having heard a very concrete and detailed speech made by a Member who is in direct contact with the people and the situation in Manipur, in supporting the Bill, I would advise the Joint Committee and the Ministry to take note of all the points that have been made to make the Bill much more pro-tenant, pro-agricultural labour and pro-peasant than what it is as it is now placed before the House.

We have had the experience of quite a number of land reform Bills in our country in the past 10 years or so. I think it is very essential that when we prepare a new Bill, we must take into consideration the experience that we have gained in the implementation of these Bills. I am afraid that exactly has not been done by the Ministry when they have framed and formulated this Bill. We know that quite a number of Committees have been appointed to go into the question as to how far we have been able to implement the Bills that have been passed either in Bombay or in Hyderabad or in Bengal or in any other province as a matter of fact. Any Committee that has gone into it, official or non-official, has come out with the detailed reasons as to why every Bill in every province has failed to give that benefit to the peasant which was expected to be given by these Bills. Even the Panel on land reforms in the Planning Commission has, in great detail, reported to the country as to how we have failed to implement our own Acts and they have given us the reasons. I am afraid the Government has failed to take note of that when it prepared this comprehensive Bill, dealing not only with land reforms, but beginning with the creation of land records and also survey.

My hon. friend Shri L. Achaw Singh has told us that this Bill is going to be implemented in an area which is mostly a feudal area, which is mostly, I should say, an area in which there is less of education and less of contact with the outside world for the ordinary peasant to make his voice felt. Even in a place like Andhra Pradesh, where there is a strong peasant movement and where the peasants out of the force of their strength are capable of getting certain things done by the Government, they failed to get the tenancy reforms implemented. I know very well and one of the members of the Panel on land reforms in a note has said that 80 per cent of the tenants in Andhra

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were evicted after the Tenancy Act was passed. If that can be so in Andhra, I can very well imagine the fear of the representatives of the people here as to what the situation will be in Manipur. But, what steps can we take? That is the concrete question with which we are faced. That is exactly what I would deal with and give a few of my suggestions.

The major factor in any land reform is the preparation of land records. It is at the very beginning that sabotage is likely to take place. Therefore it was that quite a number of committees in the country had always envisaged that the people should be taken into confidence when the land records are prepared. It should never be left to the village patwari or the revenue officer. The village patwari or the revenue officer, in the conditions in which we are living today, is always pro-landlord, if I do not want to call him by a strong term, as an agent of the landlord. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government, which wants to implement land reforms, to create a kind of administrative set up which bases itself on the people and he peoples movement. Then alone can justice be done.

What can be done? At this time, when we speak so much about panchayats and panchayat raj, in the whole Bill, I do not find a single reference to panchayat. I do not know why. We are talking of a place where there are no land records. We are talking of a place where there has been no settlement. There has been no survey made so far. We are talking of a place where people have been till yesterday exploited by a feudal system. In such a place as that, it becomes of the utmost importance to get the least benefit to that area, that, in the preparation of the land records, we must take into confidence that section of the people which is going to be benefited by this Bill. I would appeal that some clause be introduced with a certain concrete proposals to create peoples tribunes in those areas—call them by whatever name you like—to cooperate with the officials who are going to prepare the land records and who are going to survey the land and settle the ownership of the people to that land. That is my first suggestion that I can make.

The second suggestion that I would make is this, and that is about the question of the tenants. What happens to the tenants? Let me give an account of the way in which our tenancy reforms have been implemented in quite a number of provinces. Let us take one province, the State of Hyderabad or today Andhra Pradesh. Dr. Khusro, Director of the research scheme to study the economic and social effects of the jagirdari abolition and land reforms in Hyderabad State had pointed out that 22 per cent have been illegally thrown out while 17 per cent have voluntarily surrendered. He refers again that the so-called voluntary surrenders are very often a subtle form of illegal evictions and only a proportion of these surrenders is genuine. The area where that has taken place is an area where the biggest struggle for land reforms has taken place in the country, that is the Telengana area. It is because of the struggle in the Telengana area that the idea of land distribution was first mooted in our country by Acharya Vinobha Bhave. It is after the struggle in Telengana, we know that for the first time, the country woke up and found the necessity for land reforms immediately as otherwise there may be a volcano that would burst.

An Hon. Member: It is not correct.

14 hrs.

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is my opinion; if it is not correct, you have your own opinion. That is the opinion which Acharya Vinobha Bhave expressed when he came out with the slogan of *bhoodan*. He gave that slogan in Telengana, saying: if you

want to stop this eruption of the landless masses into a revolution, here it is, please come forward and give. That slogan he gave in Telengana and nowhere else, and it was after the huge peasant struggle that was carried on and after capturing, almost getting the lands of the landlords who owned millions of land in that area. Well, leave it at that.

All the same, it is in that area that the tenancy reforms have failed, that is my point, and that has been very expressly mentioned even in the report that has been placed before the country by the man who went and enquired into the whole position. So, what can be done, and how can it be done?

I can very well imagine that there will be a hue and cry by some people if I make the suggestion which has been incorporated in the Bill which was passed by the Kerala legislature a few days before it was dissolved. What is the suggestion? It is not the land reforms Bill that the landlords are afraid of; they are not afraid of the land reforms Bill with so many loopholes to be implemented by a bureaucracy and a soulless administration. They are not afraid of the Bill, they are not afraid of the administration, they are not afraid of the pro-landlord bias which is already there. What are they afraid of? They are afraid of the people coming and taking the reform as their reform and trying to implement it with the help of the Government.

In that Bill it was suggested that there should be a land tribunal in which the tenants, the agricultural labourers and the peasants of the village should be given a chance to try to implement the legislation in favour of the tenants and the landless agricultural labour.

Are Government serious that this Bill should give at least a little amount of the land to the peasants, not as it was done in Telengana where the Government expected to get 60,000 acres of land when the ceiling Bill was passed, but later found that not even 6,000 acres were available in the particular district? If you want that justice should be done then it is very essential that we should have land tribunals which would take this Bill as the Bill of the people and try to implement it with the help of the administration which should become, from the day this Bill is passed, not pro-landlord, but tilted to the side of agricultural labour and become pro-tenant and pro-agricultural labour. Then alone will this Bill be implemented.

Therefore, I would suggest that a land tribunal be also included when the Joint Committee discusses this Bill seriously. I do hope—I do not know how far my hopes will materialise—that the Joint Committee will try to strengthen this Bill in favour of the tenants and agricultural labour. I hope the Joint Committee will not create many more loopholes than those already in existence. That is one thing which I would like the Minister to remember.

The last point I would make is this. When such Bills as this, which is a Bill for some kind of economic reform, are passed, it is not enough that we pass them and be satisfied with them. We know what type of administration we have. This administration which has been reared and bred by British imperialist methods cannot function in a dynamic way. Therefore, it becomes essential and important on the part of the Government to see, if such Bills as this are to be implemented, that the administrators of the area are first educated about the importance of the Bill. This education of the administrators is a very important factor for us to remember. It is very good for us to give a few ideas and ideals in this Parliament that no tenant should be evicted and that eviction is against the interests of the country and society. All the same, evictions go on. How is it and why is it that our administrators are not able to carry out the wishes of the people of the

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country as expressed in our Acts. I would say that our administrators should be taught. Not only that. We are learning every day, and out of the experiences that we gain, our administrator should know that this Bill is a pro-tenant Bill, that if it is to be implemented, he must have a pro-tenant, pro-agricultural labour bias, that he should become at least for a short time anti-landlord. It is only then the real land records will be prepared, it is only then that eviction will be curtailed, it is only then that the land will be really pooled, it is only then that the land which is pooled will be actually distributed to the agricultural labourers. If we are incapable of or unable to take this step, I am sure that this Bill will remain one of the few Bills that have already been passed but which have become in effective and useless.

I hope the Minister would take this into consideration and try to make this Bill an effective one in the interests of the poorest in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He is a landlord!

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि इस देश को मुख्तलिफ रियासतों के लैंड रिफार्म्स का तजुर्बा हुआ है और उस तजुर्बे का ध्यान इसमें रक्खेंगे और सेलेक्ट कमेटी को इस बिल में जितनी धाराएं हैं, उनमें जहां कामयाबी से लैंड रिफार्म्स और भूमि सुधार आ सके है उनके मुताबिक तबदीली करनी चाहिए ।

इस देश की एक स्टेट के अन्दर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का भी राज्य रहा है और बाकी स्टेट्स के अन्दर कांग्रेस की हुकूमतें रही हैं । सबसे बड़ी कामयाबी अगर किसी स्टेट में भूमि सुधार के सिलसिले में रही है तो वह हमारे पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत का अपना उत्तर प्रदेश है और जिसके कि उस समय पंत जी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर थे । आज उन की तरफ से दातार साहब इस बिल को पायलेट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा : दातार साहब की अपनी स्टेट के अन्दर क्या हुआ ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर किसी ऐसे आदमी को जिसका कि जमीन से सीधा सम्बन्ध था, जो जमीन को जोतता था उस जमीन के जोतने वाले को किसी कारण से भी बेदखल नहीं किया गया । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि जो तजुर्बा पंत जी को आज से काफी साल पहले हुआ उस तजुर्बे में हमें आगे जाना चाहिए था या पीछे आना चाहिए था । मेरे नुक्तेनिगाह से यह जो रिजरवेशन का क्लाज है यह बिल्कुल फालतू सा है और इस बिल के अन्दर इसको रहना नहीं चाहिए और इसको उत्तर प्रदेश की मानिन्द जहां कि ऐसी कोई धारा नहीं थी, रहना चाहिए क्योंकि खास तौर पर इस इलाके में जहां से कि कुछ एक कागज बनेगा उसमें आप और हम अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी पंजाब स्टेट से आते हैं और मैं भी पंजाब स्टेट से आता हूं । वहां हर छिमाही के अन्दर हर जमीन के टुकड़े का साल का रेकार्ड बनता है जिसमें दर्ज होता है कि मालिक कौन है और मुजारा कौन है । वहां पर जो मुजारों के संरक्षण के लिए बने, कानून उन कानूनों का जिस को फायदा हुआ यह आपको भी मालूम है । और मुझे भी मालूम है और तमाम हमारे प्रदेश को मालूम है । वह मुजारे जो कि सालहा साल से इंतजार में थे कि अब देश के अन्दर एक हुकूमत आई है जो कि जमीन बोने वालों को जमीन बोने का और मिलिक्यत का हक देगी, कई जगह उन्हें बहुत उस चीज का धक्का

गया और उनको जो हक था वह उनसे रिजम्पशन के नाम से छीना गया और वहां पर जहां कि बाकायदा गिरदावरी के रेकार्डस हैं और यह देखा जा सकता है कि यह सही है या गलत और उसमें भी आप जानते हैं यहां दिल्ली स्टेट के कानून में गिरदावरी का, पीछे की कई साल की गिरदावरी का जिक्र किया लेकिन उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ वह हमारी आंखों के सामने है। कई जगह पटवारियों को हजारों रुपये लोगों ने दिये। कुछ गिरदावरियां तबदील हुईं और झूठी गिरदावरियां बनीं और उसमें कई आदमियों के, चाहे वे मुजारों के या दूसरे भाइयों के, कत्ल भी हुए। जमीन बोने वालों के लिए जमीन एक पेशा है और जो भाई उसका लगान लेते हैं उनके लिए जमीन का वह रिश्ता नहीं है जो कि बोने वाले के लिए है।

मुझे जब बोलने के लिए अभी बुलाया गया तो शायद मेरे बुजुर्ग भाई शर्मा साहब ने यह कहा कि मेरा वास्ता जागीरदारों से है तो मैं कहूंगा कि शायद उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि जिस वक्त भी यहां इस सिलसिले में कोई बिल आया या कोई चर्चा हुई तो मैंने कभी उन आदमियों का जिन्हें कि ऐबसेंटी लैंडलार्ड कहते हैं, कभी साथ नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार और सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस मामले पर दो नुक्तेनिगाह से गौर करे। एक तो यह कि कुछ ऐसे मालिक हैं जो कि कागज के तौर पर मालिक हैं, जिन्होंने या तो अंग्रेजों के साथ वफाई की थी या किसी राजा के साथ वफाई की और उस सिलसिले में उनको मिल्कियत के हकूक दे दिये गये और जो भाई पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी उन जमीनों को जोतते बोते आते थे उनके हकूक को छीन लिया गया क्योंकि उस वक्त की हुकूमत के मुताबिक वे नहीं चले। उस बारे में मेरी राय बिल्कुल साफ है कि ऐसे लोगों के साथ न्याय होना चाहिए जिनके कि साथ इस तरह की बेइंसाफी की गई है और आज तक जो भाई उनको एक तरीके से कानून के नाम पर लूटते रहे और उनकी आमदनी का हिस्सा लेते रहे, वह लूट अब बंद होनी चाहिए। जहां तक उन भाइयों का वास्ता है जिनको कि यह जमीनें जागीरदारी की शक्ल में न मिली हों बल्कि विरासत की शक्ल में मिली हों तो भी मैं कहूंगा कि उनके साथ भी हमारी हमदर्दी नहीं है।

जो जमीन जोतते हैं उनका कागज बड़ी होशियारी से तैयार किया जाय। मेरी तो राय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के खास तौर पर वे अधिकारी जिन्होंने कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जमींदारी एबौलिशन बिल के अन्दर काम किया और ईमानदारी से काम किया उनके जिम्मे यह काम सुपुर्द किया जाय। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आज मनिपुर या त्रिपुरा के अन्दर कौन से अफसर वहां यह काम करते हैं, वे प्रोग्रेसिव हैं या नहीं। वे किसी जागीरदार या जमींदार फैमिली से हैं या नहीं, मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं और इसलिए मैं उनके खिलाफ कोई बात यहां पर नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जिस स्टेट के अन्दर यह कामयाबी से चला और जहां कि अफसरान इस कानून को सही तौर पर अमल में लाये और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज पंजाब के बहुत सारे भाई यह समझ कर गये थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जमीन उसकी है जो कि बोता है और जोतता है। चाहे वे कानूनी तौर पर कहीं परेशान भी हों लेकिन एक विश्वास उनमें पैदा हुआ और देश के अन्दर एक विश्वास पैदा हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर एक ऐसी अच्छी और स्वस्थ फिजां आई है कि जो जमीन जोतेगा और बोयेगा, वह जमीन का मालिक बनेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मनिपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिए जो हम यह भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून बना रहे हैं, वहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश की फिजां आनी चाहिए। मुझे तो विश्वास है कि पंत जी जो कि इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं उनके उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में उस प्रदेश के अन्दर जो यह स्वस्थ और अच्छी भावना पैदा हुई

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थी, वह भावना वहां भी पैदा होगी। उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि यह जो रिजम्पशन की बात है यह बिल्कुल फालतू बात है। असलसा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर मैं जानता हूं कितने आदमी ऐसे थे जिन बेचारों के पास कोई जरिया नहीं था और कोई ५ रुपये के जागीरदार थे तो कोई १५ पये के जागीरदार थे, ऐसे लोगों को मुआविजा कुछ ज्यादा दे दिया गया। मुआविजे की जो तादाद थी उसके अन्दर उनका ख्याल रक्खा गया और बिस्वेदार को कुछ मुआविजा मिला और रिहैब्लिटेशन ग्रांट मिली लेकिन जहां तक जमीन का ताल्लुक था जमीन का ताल्लुक उससे हटा दिया गया क्योंकि उसका जमीन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। वह एक कागज का सम्बन्ध था और उस कागज के सम्बन्ध को तोड़ा गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि जमीन के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध उनका होना चाहिए जो कि जमीन को जोतते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद मैं दूसरी बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसके कि बारे में आपने जिक्र किया और मंत्री महोदय जो कि ऊपर बैठे हैं उन्होंने जिक्र किया था। स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि मनिपुर के अन्दर कोई फर्क ही नहीं है। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि इस बिल के मुताबिक तो यह जाहिर होता है कि शायद मंत्रालय के पास न कोई मालूमात हैं और न उनके पास कोई लैंड रिफार्म्स के रेकार्डस हैं जिनसे कि वे कोई अंदाजा कर सकें कि मनिपुर की जमीन सारी यकसां है। या मनिपुर की जमीन कुछ खराब है और कुछ अच्छी है। और मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर जो लैंड रेवेन्यू या दूसरे किस्म का रेंट लिया जाता है उससे यह साबित किया जा सकता है कि कौन सी जमीन अच्छी है और कौन सी जमीन खराब है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस सारे देश के अन्दर किसी एक प्रदेश की बात नहीं है—हर जमीन का यकसां रेंट नहीं हो सकता और इसी तरह से मनिपुर के अन्दर भी हर जमीन का रेट यकसां नहीं होगा। यह मेरा विश्वास है। भाई अचल सिंह जी को ज्यादा पता होगा, शायद उनका जमीन से सीधा वास्ता रहा हो। पता नहीं शहर में रहकर उनका यह वास्ता हुआ है या देहात में रह कर। लेकिन हमसे तो उनका वास्ता ज्यादा है। हमने तो वह इलाका और वह स्टेट भी नहीं देखा, आसाम से आगे हम कभी नहीं गए।

आप जानते हैं कि जिन हालात में इस कानून को लाग् किया जाएगा वह भी दूसरी स्टेटों के मुकाबले में निराले होंगे। गो वहां अधिकार पार्लियामेंट का है, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के पास इतना समय नहीं कि वह इतनी छोटी छोटी बातों के ऊपर गौर कर सके। न वहां के सवाल आ सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर रिजम्शन की बात रहेगी तो वहां के मजारे के साथ कभी कोई न्याय नहीं हो सकता। तो हमें एक कलम से यह तै कर देना चाहिए कि उस इलाके के लिए रिजम्शन ठीक नहीं है। उससे कभी न्याय नहीं हो सकता, न उसके साथ न्याय होगा जिसके लिए वह जमीन रिज्यूम की जाएगी और न उसके साथ न्याय होगा जिससे वह जमीन छीनी जाएगी। नतीजा वह होगा जैसा कि हम पंजाब में देखते हैं कि लोग दस दस साल से परेशान हैं और आज भी उनके अदालत में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। एक मजारे से मालिक जमीन छीनना चाहता है और मजारा रेजिस्ट करता है और उन दोनों का जो मुकदमे में खर्च हुआ है अगर उसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो मालूम होगा कि वह उस जमीन की कीमत से कहीं ज्यादा रुपया वकीलों को दे चुके हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि वहां के लोगों को भी इस तरह के झगड़ों में डाला जाए, तब तो हम यह रिजम्शन रखें, लेकिन अगर हम उनको इन झगड़ों से निकालना चाहते हैं और वहां पर जो पिछड़े

हुए इलाके के लोग हैं उनके साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस चीज को निकालना होगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इस बात में इत्तिफाक नहीं करता कि वहां सब जमीन यकसां है । मुझे मालूम है कि एक बीघे और दूसरे बीघे में फर्क होता है चाहे वह जमीन नहरी हो, बरौनी हो या कुवें की हो । पंजाब में कंसोलीडेशन का काम बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ा और बहुत ज्यादा काम हुआ । जिनको कंसोलीडेशन का तजर्बा है वह जानते है कि एक एक खेत की अलाहिदा कीमत होती है । तो अगर हम यह समझें कि किसी एक स्टेट की सारी जमीन एक ही कीमत की होगी, तो हम बड़ी मोटी गलती करेंगे, जिसे कि हमें नहीं करना चाहिए ।

मुझे मालूम नही कि आया मनिपुर में कुछ ऐसे भाई हैं कि जिनके पास सीलिंग से ज्यादा जमीन है और वह उस पर खुद खेती करते है । अगर कोई भाई ऐसे है, तो मैं ममझता हूं कि उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए और उनको उसी यार्डस्टिक से नहीं नापा जाना चाहिए जिससे कि एबसेंटी लेंडलार्ड को नापा जाता है । आप जानते है कि इस देश के अन्दर आमदनी पर कोई सीलिंग नही है। एक तरफ एक आदमी लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया कमा सकता है, दूसरी तरफ जो आदमी खेती पर रात दिन मेहनत करता है वह तीस एकड़ या पचास एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं रख सकता । तो जहां तक उस भाई की जमीन की सीलिंग का सवाल है हम को जो उसूल प्लानिंग कमीशन ने रखा है उसको तो मानना ही चाहिए और अगर उस भाई को उससे ज्यादा भी रियायत दे दी जाए तो देश का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । जिनकी जमीन पर मजारे की शक्ल में किसी दूसरे का हिस्सा नहीं है और जो खुद उस पर खेती करते हैं और आम आदमी से ज्यादा पैदावार करते हैं उनको कुछ ज्यादा रियायत दी जानी चाहिए । वह देश को जमीन से ज्यादा पैदावार दे सकेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बिल के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी कमी दिखायी दी । इसके अन्दर कोई ऐसा क्लाज नही रखा गया है जिसमें यह बतलाया गया हो कि जो जमीन सीलिंग से ली जाएगी उसका बटवारा किस तरह से होगा । क्या उस जमीन को वहां के अफसरों को बतौर जागीर के दे दिया जाएगा जिसका बटवारा चाहे वह ईमानदारी से करें या खराबी से करें । आप जानते हैं कि जमीन के बटवारे में कितनी खराबियां होती है । इस बिल में कोई उसूल नहीं दिया गया है कि जो जमीन सीलिंग के बाद हासिल होगी उसका बटवारा किस तरह किया जाएगा । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जब वह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी से यहां आए उसके बाद इसमें यह दर्ज होना चाहिए कि सीलिंग के बाद जो जमीन मिलेगी उसका बटवारा किस उसूल के मुताबिक होगा ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन आदमियों के हकों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए . . . .

श्री अमजद अली (घुबरी) : दफा १४४ देखिए ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वह मैं ने देख लिया है ।

इस सदन में जहां हम बैठे हैं यहां पर भी पहले खेती होती थी । इस सदन की भूमि में किसी समय खेत लहलहाते थे । और उन खेतों के मालिकों की औलाद अभी दो मिनट पहले मुझ से बातें कर रहे थे । उनको यहां से बेदखल किया गया और उनको पंजाब में जमीन दी गयी । जब पंजाब का बटवारा

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

हुआ तो उनको दिल्ली स्टेट के अन्दर क्वासी परमानेंट बेसिस पर जमीन दी गयी । उनमें से ६ आदमियों को जो किरकी गांव में हैं अब निवारा उठाने की कोशिश है । जमीन एक पेशा है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन भाइयों की जमीन ली जाती है उनके साथ ज्यादती नहीं होनी चाहिए । जिन भाइयों की जमीन ली जाए सड़क निकालने के लिए, नहर निकालने के लिए, अस्पताल बनाने के लिए या दूसरे अच्छे काम करने के लिए, सीलिंग से जो जमीन बचे उसके अन्दर उनका ख्याल रखा जाए ।

इसके अलावा मेरी राय है कि मजारे की जमीन मालिकों के लिए रिज्यूम न की जाए । अगर आपको मालिकों के लिए जमीन चाहिए और अगर आप उनको लाजिमी तौर से जमीन देना चाहते हैं और नए काश्तकार बनाना चाहते हैं तो जो सीलिंग से जमीन मिलती है उसमें से उनको जमीन दीजिए, मजारे को जमीन रिज्यूम करने के लिये बेदखल न कीजिए । अगर उन लोगों को, मालिकों, को, आप जमीन देना लाजिमी समझते हैं तो जो जमीन सीलिंग से फालतू मिले वह उनके लिए रखनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): The hon. Speaker had said that Members who had not spoken so far would be given opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to them. They will have their opportunity. But not as much as the hon. Member wanted, that each Member should have one hour. I cannot give that.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not wish to traverse the ground I have covered yesterday, but some new points which were raised today have to be answered and some new points which occur in this Bill have also to be touched upon.

My hon. friend, the Minister in charge, was pleased to quote the Planning Commission and take shelter behind their recommendations in favour of the so-called land reforms. I wish to inform the House that first of all, I had never accepted the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept their reasoning (*Interruptions*). Secondly, I took care to vote against the First Five Year Plan in which some of these ideas were incorporated and specifically stated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if he had not done that, he can speak against the Bill.

Shri Ranga: That is true. But then my hon. friend said that these are all the things which have been generally accepted; therefore, there is nothing more to argue about their advisability or otherwise and all that he had to do was simply to quote them.

My hon. friend said that ceiling was sought to be imposed in order to find enough land or some land for all those people who are agricultural workers. Actually, the policy of the present Government and the Party behind it, to which till the other day I myself belonged, comes to this, that whatever land that they could obtain as a result of the imposition of the ceiling is not to be distributed among the landless agricultural workers by family holdings but is to be kept under the ownership of Government—Government thus coming to be the biggest landlord and zamindar in that way—and then placed at the disposal, as they say, of co-operatives, of which these landless workers would be invited to become members.

Therefore, they have frustrated, and have sought to destroy, the very purpose for which, as they said years ago, the ceiling was proposed by them. This ceiling is really not intended, and cannot be expected, to benefit the agricultural workers. If the agricul-

tural workers at least come to be peasant proprietors having their own basic holdings or family holdings, it is something. If, on the other hand, they were to say that what they hope to gain by the imposition of ceiling would be such a small area in any village or in any group of villages that it would be worth their while to think more in terms of co-operative farming than in terms of peasant proprietorship, I would like to draw their attention to one of the provisions made in this Bill which says that a basic holding is supposed to be 2·5 acres and a family holding is supposed to be three times as much or 7·5 acres and, therefore, as many agricultural workers as possible should be allowed the family holding or basic holding.

There is nothing in this Bill to prevent Government, if they so wish, from granting the status of peasant proprietorship to as many agricultural workers as possible, if and when they get some land as a result of the imposition of ceilings. But they do not want to do that. They do not want peasant proprietorship at all. They have no faith in it. That is how the Planning Commission appear to be disposed towards this matter. That is also how their proposals seem to tend to—the abolition of peasant proprietorship and its replacement by co-operative ownership, co-operative cultivation and farming which would ultimately end—of course, they themselves know it—in the communes of the Chinese type with which till the other day they were very much in love but with which today, I suppose, they are a little lukewarm in their love

Do Government really expect that production is likely to go up by the imposition of ceiling? Why do they want to prevent fragmentation? One of the main reasons why they want prevention of fragmentation is that through fragmentation production will go down. Therefore, fragmentation should be prevented. At the same time, while they themselves go on professing this kind of imposition of these ceilings for higher production, they categorically deny the very rationale for their justification for these ceilings.

I agree that one part of Government policy need not be in consonance with another part of Government policy. But it becomes much more extraordinary when the same Bill in regard to agriculture were to contradict itself through the different provisions of the Bill.

Next, they say there are so many landless people and they have got to be provided with land. I put the question. My hon. friend was rather unhappy at the question. The question is this. There are so many who are homeless. I would like to know whether there is going to be any ceiling at all on the number of houses that anyone is expected to hold. So many people are without any property. A similar question can be put also whether all these properties are going to be sequestered or confiscated. I do not wish to weary the House with what the Prime Minister has said in the Rajya Sabha not so many years ago. He said that he was not going to be a party to that kind of socialism which would result in the distribution of poverty amongst people. But that is what exactly my friend is going to do, to distribute landlessness among the people who have some land and also those those who are landless agriculturists in the country by making them lose all their control over the farming operations, making them lose their self-employment stauts and thereby losing their social as well as economic stauts and independence; and thereafter, one fine morning simply dismiss their so-called title to their land-holdings.

In the meanwhile they hold out one soup. Although they will be driven into these co-operatives of their conception—they call them voluntary—they are going to be allowed to enjoy, the possession of their own titles to their lands. That will only be on

[Shri Ranga]

paper. Will they be sold? Will anybody be so foolish as to purchase these titles once the control over the land is gone and the land becomes not the property for enjoyment but for utilisation, for exploitation, property from which no self-employment can be derived once it has gone into the possession of the co-operative and no longer remains in the hands of the pattadars or landholders? Therefore, it is wrong in conception. It is partial in application. It is not social justice; it is social injustice imposed upon one sector of our society at the arbitrary will of a number of people calling themselves the Planning Commission presided over by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. This kind of social injustice had been inflicted on the peasantry in other countries and they have paid a very high cost.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Not by the Planning Commission but by this Parliament. Is it.....

Shri Ranga: *Unfortunately* the Planning Commission was quoted by my hon. friend and, therefore, I am confining myself to that alone. Of course, Parliament has also been a party. But we have got different Parliaments. That was the First Parliament. This is the Second Parliament. There would be a Third Parliament also (*Interruption*). I hope that the Third Parliament might come out to be a different thing in its social as well as political content, other than what this Second Parliament happens to be, in which my hon. friend will not be a member in the Treasury Benches (*Interruption*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us hope it will not be so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; let that not be decided just now.

Shri Ranga: Thanks very much. I did not accept that particular principle at all.

Secondly, I come to the extent of the land that is to be allowed to be enjoyed by such of those few people who happen to have some land more than the family holding. In yesterday's Bill it was stated to be 25 standard acres and today they say only 25 acres.

I had also an opportunity of going to Manipur. I saw the lands there. We went through the villages as Members of the Public Accounts Committee. We found that land was not the same all over in fertility or in productivity. They said so. They were not the same also in the facilities that they enjoy either in regard to water supply or in regard to drainage facilities and other things. I do not see any reason why a different standard should be applied to the lands in Manipur, apart from the usual standard that they have accepted for Punjab, for instance, and also in Tripura. That is the question of standard acre.

Thirdly, the question of compensation comes up. It is tied up with the Constitution itself. There was an amendment of it to which so many of us were a party according to which Government would be the final authority to fix the quantum of compensation. At the time we were passing it we were under the impression that it was to be applied to the functionless intermediaries in land. Now, in this Bill, not only the functionless intermediaries known as the zamindars —and by other names in other parts of the country—but also the pattadars and the peasant proprietors and even the tenants are being clubbed together. The interests of all these people have got to be taken up separately. In one sense Government has also conceded this particular principle.

When the question of compensation to be paid to the pattadars or peasant proprietors by Government comes to be considered in this Bill in clause 146, they would like it to be 25 times the land revenue if the land has not

been cultivated and 50 times the land revenue if the land has been cultivated. I would like the Government to look into the accounts of the Dandakaranya Project, and also find out the amount of money that they had to advance to so many of our own displaced persons when they wanted to enable them to convert tarai lands into cultivated lands. Let them look into the amount of money that was needed by each one of these peasants to turn an acre of uncultivated land into an acre of cultivated land or bring it under proper productive cultivation over a period of years. Can it be said that it is anywhere less than Rs. 1,000 over a period of five years or 10 years per acre? Let them look at the provision that they want to make.

Surely, land revenue is going to be fixed under this Bill. It cannot be more than Rs. 10 per acre, even in this Manipur. Therefore, Government wishes to pay Rs. 250 for uncultivated land and Rs. 500 for an acre of cultivated land. Does it square with facts or with reality or with the actual expenses that the peasants are obliged to incur over a period of years—not one year—in order to bring uncultivated land into proper productive cultivation? Surely, this is unjust; this is not the way in which people have got to be treated in regard to the prices.

Government offered compensation at the market rate to the holders of shares which were possessed by the Imperial Bank of India. They fixed a particular date.

An Hon. Member: On the face value.

Shri Ranga: Not on the face value, I think, but at the market value. The face value was about Rs. 100 and the market value was Rs. 1,600, I speak subject to correction. When it comes to land they want to do this thing. Is this not unjust? I would like to know that. Apart from all your principles, here is the principle of actual realism and reality. I challenge Government, this Government as well as any other Government anywhere here in India to bring uncultivated land into proper productive cultivation in the manner in which they offer this compensation. (*Interruption*). Then, I am prepared to accept their solution. They ought to be able to look at it with a sense of actual realism; not only that but also with a sense of responsibility towards our peasants. They are the people who have given their votes to our friends and all of us who have been able to come here to this House as well to the other Legislative Assemblies. You want to deal with them in this summary fashion just because you are in the mid-period of election and you think somehow or other you can start some kind of scare at the time of the next election and come back again with a majority as my hon. friend Shri Mathur wants you to come back.

An Hon. Member: You Sir!

Shri Ranga: Then, there is another thing. When it comes to the tenants the amount of compensation to be paid by the pattadars has been fixed at 30 times and not 50. If it is 50, then it may not be too unreasonable though unreasonable it is. If it is to be 100, then it has got to be something else. Of course, the tenant has got to be treated a little better than the Government. Government has got the money and it can be expected to pay the market price; but the tenant may be able to pay it. I am prepared to consider that; but it does not mean that only 30 times is legal. I would like the Joint Committee to give some consideration to this particular matter. They have fixed a particular date. Yesterday, I took objection and my hon. friend stated that the other Bill was published in 1957 and so they knew that this Bill was coming up and from that date onwards they were going to say that all the transfers of land were not to be recognised or treated as if they have not taken place at all. First of all, it is yet to be considered by this

[Shri Ranga]

House as well as the courts later on as to from which date the Government would be entitled to give retrospective effect in regard to a Bill which had not been introduced or considered by this House. I do not know whether they are entitled to do so or not in law but in all conscience I feel they are not entitled to impose a thing like this. My hon. friend who is a distinguished lawyer and certainly a very distinguished Minister said here that ignorance of law was no excuse. After he has come over to Delhi, he seems to have forgotten the conditions of his own people in his own constituency. Do they all know the law, its provisions and its dangers? Do we expect these people seriously to go on looking into all the Bills that are coming up here, at what time notices of Bills are given and so on. Many of our own Members do not themselves know. Thanks to your Secretariat we are being informed about what has happened during the last week or during the last session and all the rest of it. If it is not for that information, quite a number of the hon. Members would not be able to know what Bills are being introduced or are being discussed, what Bills this Ministry has got in its anvil and archives or thought fit not to introduce. Yet he wants to penalise our peasants. I take objection to this. The same sort of difficulty arises in this Bill also. They have fixed 15th January, 1959 and all transactions from that date had been negatived. Wonderful! Here is King Canute who simply says that the moon has not set and it is not day and the Sun has not arisen at all although it is mid-day. I wish him all good luck at the next election.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are you really serious?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All along the hon. Member's eye is on the next election.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: They should think about it very carefully. Then there is this question of land for personal cultivation. They say that it should be 2½ acres only. Is that enough? Why have they fixed it so low? There is the question of profits in agriculture. They want the settlement officers to estimate the profits in agriculture. Indeed I am very glad that they are for the first time asking whether there would be any profit in agriculture. They feel that some officer should be made responsible to calculate whether there are any profits in agriculture. I hope when they collect that information, they will be good enough to place it on the Table of the House so that we will be able to make use of it when we have to deal with the other sections.

Yesterday I took objection to the provision regarding the land revenue collection. I repeat my objection. For two months they can delay the harvesting of crops in this tribal, hilly area, where it is so dangerous to keep all these things in the fields. The crops come up and are heaped up. Unless the peasant pays the land revenue, he can be prevented from harvesting his crop for two months. Is this reasonable? Is it not insensible? Is it not, from the agriculturist's point of view, a stupid thing? I am not looking at it from the point of view of the law books of the Home Ministry but from the agriculturists' point of view. To delay the harvest for two months because a person is unable to pay land revenue is very unfair.

There are courts. What is the authority which will decide about all these things? It is the revenue authority. It is the court. Against a large number of decisions of such courts, there is to be no appeal at all to the proper courts. It is a very peculiar socialism of the Hegelian type. Therefore, I oppose this. We know too well what sort of a nuisance the revenue officials can be, how partial they can be, to what extent they can be manipulated by the Ministers and the legislators and by the Ministry here and the Ministry that has to come in these respective States. Therefore, I

am anxious that these revenue courts should be replaced by judicial tribunals. Sir, I have done.

Shri Supakar: While moving the Tripura Land Revenue Bill, the hon. Minister has said that it was a model Bill and when he moved this Bill he refrained from saying that this was also a model Bill because the Speaker asked him not to repeat his previous arguments. They are having three successive Bills for Tripura, Manipur and Delhi, each coming close on the heels of one another and therefore we have the opportunity of having a comparative estimate of the three Bills. I would particularly like to discuss the provisions about ceiling on land holdings because that is the burning problem of the day not only in the Centre but in all the States. I was comparing the ceiling in Tripura, Manipur and Delhi. Hon. Members criticised this Bill that there was a lacuna because no arrangement had been made to assess the different kinds of land, of their productivity. of the facilities for their irrigation, etc. in Manipur whereas so far as Tripura is concerned, a standard acre has been defined. Now, I will choose the land of Manipur and compare it with the land of Tripura. I was eager to know whether, because the Government provides under the earlier Bill relating to Tripura that a person may have 50 acres which, when converted, becomes 25 standard acres, if all the fifty acres of lands were of the variety known as fallow or upland. In the case of Manipur he may not possess more than 25 acres of land, whatever be the quality of the land. About the geography and the variety of soil in the two different States I was anxious to know. Although I have no first-hand knowledge, I consulted the Imperial Gazetteer of Manipur and Tripura. I have no time to quote the classification of lands in these two States but I learn that the land in Tripura is much more fertile than the land in Manipur. We know from Shri Achaw Singh's speech that Manipur also is mostly a hilly area and people take recourse to *Jhoom* cultivation. Let us compare 25 acres of land in a hilly area where *Jhoom* cultivation is practised with the land in Tripura which has *luga* lands which is perhaps more fertile according to all accounts. If we compare these two figures, we have to doubt whether social justice is being done when we fix a ceiling merely on arithmetical basis without taking into account the productivity of the land in these two States.

In this case, while the Deputy Minister was moving for reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, when the hon. Speaker asked him as to why no account has been made of the different varieties of land—irrigable land, dry land and wet land—the hon. Minister stated as a justification that here the lands are more standardised. He also said that because the Bill provides for a basic holding of 2·5 acres and a family holding of 7·5 acres it was not found necessary to have the definition of "standard acre" which is provided in the corresponding Tripura Bill.

In this connection I would like to submit that 25 acres in the aggregate—by "acre" I suppose that it is only 4840 square yards and nothing else—has been provided, but we do not find any co-relation between the ceiling of 25 acres and the basic holding or the family holdings which has been defined in the first chapter of the Bill.

You will find, Sir, that even the Tripura Bill provides for basic holding and family holding. There the family holding is still less, it is only 6·4 acres, whereas here it is 7·5 acres. This leads us to the presumption, which is supported by geographical facts, that the land in Tripura is much more fertile than the average land in Manipur. Therefore, what social justice is done if we allow a person in Manipur not to hold more than 25 acres of land, we fix 25 acres as the ceiling, whereas in the case of Tripura where the land is much more

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fertile we allow a person to hold about 50 acres, because two acres of tilla land is equal to one standard acre.

When we compare these two Bills with the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill we face a greater surprise, because there it is provided that the ceiling on land holding is 30 acres. Can we compare the land which is washed by the holy river Yamuna for several thousands of years and which is known for its fertility with the arid, forest region of Manipur? Whereas we say that a person can hold 30 acres in Delhi, we say that a person cannot hold more than 25 acres in Manipur. Is this social justice?

Sir, the whole trouble with us, especially with policians, is that we go by statistics, we do not take into consideration the facts, the difficulties that are faced by the agriculturists. We usually lose sight of any pragmatic approach to problems as they crop up. I can understand that in a place like North Bihar, U.P. or Punjab where there is concentration of people on land, where there are more people on land, where there is great fragmentation of holdings and many of the holdings are uneconomic, there is necessity of weaning away cultivators from land so that they may take recourse to other occupations and other professions. There may be a good justification for fixing a fairly low ceiling in such areas where the land is very fertile and very rich, but where it is necessary to bring more and more land into cultivation for the sake of the country's prosperity and for making India self-sufficient in food I fail to understand what is the necessity of having a very low ceiling as has been done in the case of Manipur. For example, this will also apply, this limit of 25 acres will also apply to those persons who are habituated to *jhoom* cultivation. Supposing a very industrious man, an agriculturist, has brought into cultivation 25 acres of land and he has the capacity and the means to bring under plough more area, if we say that no person will cultivate more than 25 acres then we not only put a ceiling on the land holdings but we put a ceiling to the prosperity of the territory of Manipur. That is my objection. I should submit that we may not take our idealism to a very extreme limit, in all the corners of this country; but we may limit that to those places where there is a real pressure of population.

Sir, I have no time to discuss in detail all the other points, but I would like to urge one other point, and that is about the definition of "family". We find here that "family" has been defined as: "'family' in addition to the person means the person's wife or husband as the case may be and dependent children and grand children of such persons." I suppose we are not living in a European society where even children and grand children above the age of 18 are considered to belong to some other family. I would ask the hon. Minister, what happens to the aged mother? Does she belong to the family or she is in somebody-else's? What about the widowed daughter-in-law? I would submit that it is just and proper that those persons whom the manager or the *karta* has the moral or the legal obligation to maintain should be considered as members of the family. Even if we say by force of legislation that from the date this Act comes into force our families would be said to be Europeanised and nobody except the sons and daughters and grand sons and grand daughters would be considered as members of a family, still for ages to come, perhaps, the aged parents and other members of a family who have no independent means of livelihood and who have to depend for their livelihood on the earning adult members of the family will continue to be members of that family though not *de jure* at least *de facto*, and it will be an absolute

cruelty to exclude such persons, especially those persons whom the manager or the *karta* has a moral and legal liability to maintain, from the membership of the family.

These are two very important things to which, I believe, the Joint Committee will give their due consideration.

15 hrs.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): While introducing the Bill the hon. Minister would have done well if he could have given us an idea as to the number of landless people in Manipur and the extent to which they are going to get land by the introduction of this Bill. However, we have come to know that the pressure of population in Manipur is heavy and the land is fertile. But with regard to the ceilings, Shri Ranga had certain points and certain misgivings. Yesterday, he wanted us to go back to the old days of the Chola dynasty and Chola kings in the South, and today also he did not accept, from the very beginning, the second Five Year Plan. But we would not like to remain stagnant; we would not like to go back to the days of Chola dynasty but to go ahead.

With regard to the ceiling which has been proposed in this Bill, I have a few suggestions to make. When it has been admitted that the land in Manipur is fertile and the pressure of population is heavy, the ceiling of 25 acres for a family of five and an extent of 50 acres for every additional member, to my mind, is too big a ceiling. I would submit that the ceiling for a family of five should be 15 acres and for every additional member it may go up to the maximum extent of 30 acres in Manipur.

When we come to the question of exemption, we find that exemption has been provided in clause 153. The Government has decided upon a ceiling and then it has also given powers of exemption. In clause 153 wide powers have been given. I may refer to clause 153(c) which reads thus:

> "any specialised farm which is being used for cattle breeding, dairy or wool raising;".

It is too wide an exemption. Any land which is being held by a co-operative society is also exempted. I do not object to the co-operative societies being exempted, but I have my own feelings about them. I have seen in Orissa certain co-operative societies which took money to the extent of Rs. 50 thousand from the Government; the lands there were shared among the members of the family of the landowners; they took Rs. 50 thousand from the Government but they did not buy any new bullock or a new cart. They only used the old bullocks and the old carts and charged the bill to the extent of Rs. 50 thousand payable by Government on the ground that they actually spent Rs. 50 thousand! When the Government went and enquired into the matter, they realised that everything was a fraud. So, if co-operative societies are to exempted, as the hon. Minister pointed out in the beginning, they must be *bona fide* co-operatives, and it must be enquired and ascertained as to whether they really intend to benefit the members of the society and whether they are really going to introduce co-operative farming.

With regard to the rights given to the landowners, I think the rights have been enumerated in detail. But I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 112, where the rights of the tenants have been defined. Let him take into consideration and compare the rights which have been given to the landowners and the rights which have been given to the tenants. The rights offered to the tenant is nothing when compared to the rights given to the landowners. After giving the rights to the tenants in clause 112, wide powers are being given in clause 122 for eviction of

[Shri Panigrahi]

tenants. If you go through clause 122 you will find that a tenant can be evicted on as many as six or seven grounds which have been enumerated in that clause. As far as the eviction of tenants is concerned, I submit that this Bill should not give as wide a power as it has given. Otherwise, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated. The landlord has been given the right for reservation of land for personal cultivation. The reservation of land for personal cultivation also varies. The landlord may evict a tenant, sometimes to the extent of five acres, sometimes up to seven acres and sometimes even up to 25 acres. So, how many peasants are there in Manipur who own a basic holding, say, 2·5 acres? How are you going to provide at least a minimum basic holding to a tenant? After giving wide powers of eviction to the landowner and after giving him wide powers to evict up to 25 acres, the Government, at the same time, wants to assure a basic holding to a tenant. How can the two go together? According to a mixed pattern of economy, they may go together. You can satisfy both the landlord and at the same time the tenant, according to that pattern. But, if you really want to have a land reforms Bill which would really satisfy the needs of the toiling millions, which would really satisfy the needs of the toiling masses and the tillers of the soil, this kind of mixed idea about land reforms will not help the tenants to the extent that you aim at.

With regard to the distribution of land, my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh made certain points. There is no specific provision in the Bill as to what the Government or the administration is going to do with regard to the extra land that it is getting after the ceiling is fixed. There must be a specific provision that the land will be distributed. Firstly, it should be distributed to those who have no land. Secondly, it must be distributed to the tribal population who have no land up to the extent of a basic holding. That would be reasonable. In fact, I would go further and say that land may be distributed completely free, if possible, to those who are landless, out of the land which will be available by fixing the ceiling.

There is a provision which has given power to the landlord to give lands on lease to the tenants and, at the same time, given the rights to terminate a lease by giving notice. The two things go side by side. I think once you give the landlord the right to terminate a lease, by any pretext the landlord will try to give notice and then terminate the tenancy right of the tenant. This must be well known to the Government through their experience in implementing the different land reform Acts in the various States: the poor peasant has been pitted against the well-placed landlord in society. The landowner has every access to the court of law. The landlord is a monied man and he can continue a case for ten years. In some cases, in Orissa, peasants have come from there to the Supreme Court to get justice. Is it possible on the part of a tenant or a peasant to get justice from the hands of a landlord by coming from Manipur to the Supreme Court here or from my State of Orissa to the Supreme Court? That experience must be remembered. So, there must be a specific provision that a tenant who is cultivating the land for a period of ten years belongs to a separate category of tenants. He must be considered as belonging to a separate category. The Bill should provide for two kinds of tenants: a tenant who is permanent, who is cultivating the land for the last ten years; and a tenant who is temporary. There is no such specific provision in the Bill which makes any distinction between a permanent tenant and a temporary tenant.

Keeping in view the fertility of land in Manipur and also the pressure of the population, I suggest the family

holding should be 5 acres and not 7·5 acres. I draw attention to clause 106, under which the landlord has been given the right to resume land up to a permissible limit, which is too high. It ranges from a basic holding of 2·5 acres to a ceiling of 25 acres. This clause on permissible limit will be utilised by the landowner and the very objective of the Bill will be defeated. The grand ideals which the hon. Minister cherishes to offer to the landless agricultural labour in Manipur will be vitiated and defeated by the landlords.

Therefore, I submit, let the period be considered from 1950 and not 1956, so that at least a period of 10 to 12 years will be there. Any tenant who is there for the last 10 or 12 years should be considered as a special category of tenant—a permanent tenant—and he can on no account be evicted by the landowner. The other category will be the temporary tenant, whose case can go to the competent authority, whether he can be allowed to retain his land or not. with regard to competent authority, you know well how the bureaucratic machinery is functioning. In this Bill, everything has been left to the sweet will of the administrator, who has been defined as the competent authority. Even fixing and assessing of rents, finalising of records, etc. have been left to the competent authority. I hope some measures will be devised, so that the people of the village may be associated when all these decisions are taken and the bureaucratic officers will not get a free hand to decide as they like. It is well known that usually the landlord and the rich in the village have a greater pull with the bureaucratic machinery than the poor people.

When, under the provisions of the Bill, the poor peasant is going to be involved in litigation for many years to come, it is better that Government provides legal aid to a tenant who is being evicted by the landlord. But there is no such provision in the Bill. I submit that the poor tenant who is going to be evicted by the landlord should be given legal aid by Government, so that at least he can fight his case against the landlord or landowner.

With regard to the special provision for the tribal people the provision only says that no land of a tribal people can be transferred to another without the permission of the competent authority. I welcome this, but it is not enough. It must also be ensured that if a tribal person is landless, he gets land free from Government, when the Government is going to get extra land by imposing this ceiling.

As the Bill is being referred to a Joint Comittee, I will not take more time. My last submission is, according to the hon. Minister, only an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs it required for meeting the needs of compensation. When the financial provision is so meagre, I suggest that the land made available by imposing this ceiling should be directly given without any charge to the landless agricultural labour in Manipur. Government is spending crores of rupees in other departments; so, when the amount is so meagre as Rs. 6 lakhs, why not give the land free to all the landless agriculturalists in Manipur?

Shri Datar: A number of suggestions have been made by hon. Members. My friend, Shri Ranga, was almost in an aggressive mood. He made a speech on the lines of his utterances as a leader of the new party that has been formed. I should like to reply only very briefly to the main points which require a reply. My friend, Shri Achaw Singh, complained that the records of the revenue were not satisfactory. That is the very reason why Part II of this Bill deals only with this question of a proper revenue administration. Especially when land reforms are going to be introduced and substantial rights are being given to the cultivators, it is essential that the records should be as perfect as possi-

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ble.. Therefore, I am confident he will welcome the introduction of new measures for making the revenue administration as efficient and faultless as possible.

Some hon. Member suggested that the ceiling should be put at a higher figure. But two hon. Members stated that it ought to be put at 15 acres. My friends, Shri Ranga and Shri Supakar, were of the view that all the land was rocky there. That is an entirely incorrect notion.

Shri Ranga: I did not say so.

Shri Datar: There are fertile lands also there. Out of 700 square miles in the valley, we have got 2·03 lakh acres, which are sown. So, it would not be proper to suppose that all these lands are not fertile or are rocky. We have not generally taken into account the lands that are in the hilly areas. These are in the valley areas. There the crop is paddy. That is why it was considered that 25 acres would be a proper ceiling. We are not going to keep it at 15 or 30 acres as in other places, but 25 acres has been fixed, not by Government only, but only after consulting the advisory committee for Manipur. That is also a matter which should be taken into account.

A number of hon. Members naturally have not visited Manipur, though my friend has. All the same, we have to take into account all these circumstances.

Shri Ranga: The Congress was defeated there by the Communists.

Shri Datar: I do not want any running commentary while I am speaking. I have heard him patiently; he has to hear me now. It may be unpalatable to some extent, but he will kindly hear me.

Shri Deputy-Speaker: I might enquire that if only less than half is so fertile in the valley . . .

Shri Datar: I am replying to that very point. In the case of Tripura there were different types of land. So far as Manipur is concerned, we considered that question, and we decided that basic holding and family holding should be equivalent to 2·5 and 7·5 acres respectively. In the Tripura Bill the concepts of family holding, basic holding and permissible limits have been expressed in standard acres. In the Manipur valley, to which this legislation is intended to apply generally, the variations in the quality of land are not marked. That is the reason why it has been mentioned here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now the hon. Minister stated that about half, or less than half, of the land in the valley is fertile.

Shri Datar: Not less than half. 700 sq. miles was the extent of the valley. The total extent of Manipur was 8,038 sq. miles, of which only 700 sq. miles was the valley area, and in this valley area the land sown is 2·03 lakh acres.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The land in the valley area is the same as in the hilly area?

Shri Datar: There is no question of any hilly area as such. The question here is confined to the valley area. That is why I said that the land is generally fertile. I cannot say it is completely fertile, but it is generally fertile. The Government wanted to work out the whole thing with a view to see whether any standard acre should be laid, and after full examination of the whole question the Government came to the conclusion that the variations in the quality of land are not marked. Secondly, you will also see that the quantity of paddy that is available has been fixed at a flat rate of 3·60 per acre. It is not proposed, therefore, to apply the concept of standard acres for the purpose of defining the expressions.

Then we have to take into account another thing. So far as rent is concerned, what we have done is this. Generally, the Planning Commission follow one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce. Here we have allowed the customary rent, which is roughly equal to one-third of the produce. Therefore, we have kept that in this case.

Under these circumstances, I would point out that there is no substance in the contention that the ceiling has been fixed arbitrarily. Naturally, ceiling has got to be fixed and we cannot leave the matter as it is. I have already made a reference to the larger question of having a ceiling. In this case, 25 acres had to be fixed, taking into account the conditions in Manipur, the yielding quality of land and all other relevant circumstances.

Two hon. Members have pointed out that the ceiling ought to be even lesser. Shri Achaw Singh and Shri Panigrahi have rightly pointed out that the ceiling ought to be 15 acres. That shows what we have done is a satisfactory arrangement. This question was considered in the State Advisory Committee, in which there were a large number of hon. Members from Manipur, and they suggested that this was a proper ceiling.

Another hon. Member suggsted that non-cultivation for two years should not be visited with any punishment or penalty. I have already answered this question. So far as Tripura is concerned, we cannot afford to allow the land to remain uncultivated for longer periods, in the interests of the State and the cultivator himself.

Another hon. Member suggested that the cultivator ought to be given some money, or some loan and other facilities, for proper cultivation. May I point out in this connection that under the new Bill that is going to be passed he will be entitled to all the help that an agriculturist is entitled to? Taccavi loans can be taken. Then there are loans for cattle, well, fertilizers and other things. All these things are made available now with a view to facilitate the cultivation of the land so that he can get as much profits out of the land as possible.

Then, some hon. Members suggested that the rules about evictions were very rigid. May I point out that they are not rigid? And if the cultivator does not carry out the work properly, it is not only he—his suffering may or may not be taken into account—but the whole nation that suffers, and so when he acts in such a manner that the land is laid under waste, active waste, it is natural he will have to give up his land, or he will have to be evicted from his land.

Then the question of rent has been brought forward. May I here point out that it is the primary duty of the tenant to pay his rent? He can ask for some time by way of grace. A period of grace of three months has been given and again another six months has been provided in this Bill. If he does not pay, then naturally, unless he retrieves his position in right time, he will have to give up his possession. Something will have to be done there. While we are anxious to look after the interests of the tenants—and you will find that a number of provisions have been introduced for the benefit of the tenants who require a lot of help, a lot of safeguards—it is the primary duty of the tenant to pay the due rent in time The amount has also been fixed after taking all the circumstances into account.

My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, brought in a number of controversial points and, as usual, he put things at, I would say, their worst. He said that the Government was becoming a big landlord.

Shri Ranga: Is it not so?

Shri Datar: Further, he said that ceiling would amount to fragmentation also. He mentioned all these things. Here may I point out—I would not go into all those circumstances—one thing with due deference to my

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hon. friend? All these provisions relating to land reforms will be found in the Planning Commission's report which . . .

Shri Nagi Reddy: He contests that also.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Members have some patience. It was issued in 1956 when my hon. friend was either a member of this House or the other House.

Shri Ranga: Yes. I voted against it when it came for voting in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Datar: Then he was a member of a particular party.

Shri Ranga: Then also I spoke against it.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has to accept it. Because he issued certain veiled threats to us, therefore, I am mentioning only two or three points. (*Interruptions*) The reports of the Planning Commission, or the plans envisaged by the Planning Commission were not very well the products of the Congress party—the Congress party had nothing to do with it—it was the product of the Government. It was accepted by both the Houses of Parliament, and when both the Houses of Parliament accepted it, it is entirely futile on the part of my hon. friend to say that he did not accept it. Secondly, there is a more telling instance. . .

Shri Ranga: Sir, as a member of personal explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: I have always the right to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Chair allows or even before that?

Shri Ranga: I want to explain one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him time for it.

Shri Datar: I will refer to one more telling instance. After the report was accepted by the Congress party and by the Government new general elections were held in 1957 and my hon. friend was a member of the Congress party. He was elected on the ticket of the Congress party, and only recently, after the Nagpur session of the Congress, my hon. friend says in all seriousness that he has not accepted it. (*Interruptions*) If, for example, he felt that the Congress was wrong, then the proper course for him would have been to resign his seat in Parliament.

Shri Ranga: Oh! oh!

Shri Datar: That was absolutely essential. That was absolutely consistent. My hon. friend is putting before the House his own views as against the views of the Parliament. That is the point which has to be understood. After all—we are entitled to our personal views—when we are in public life we have to accept the views either of the party or of the Government to whose party we belong. Under these circumstances, I again repeat that it is absolutely futile for my hon. friend to say that his views are like this. He is entitled to his individual views provided he is in an individual capacity. Even now my hon. friend owes his seat in Parliament to the Congress Party and he owes it to the Congress Party and owes it fairly to himself to resign and then to contend. That my hon. friend has not done.

Shri Ranga: I request you to give me permission to speak on a point of personal explanation after he closes his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him an opportunity. He should hold himself in patience.

Shri Datar: These are matters which have to be decided. I would not have stated all this, but my hon. friend gave

a veiled threat and said, "You are saying so. Let us see what happens at the next election." We are prepared to accept the challenge. Let us see what his party does.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But why have a challenge against a challenge now?

Shri Datar: I had to say all this because my hon. friend brought it in.

Shri P. R. Patel: (Mehsana) May I know if the hon. Minister says all these things because of himself or because of Panditji. If Panditji is not there, what would be his position?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should interpret it himself instead of the hon. Minister telling him.

Shri Datar: So far as the co-operative societies are concerned, all this has been pointed out in the Commission's report itself. A question was asked as to why it was not made clear about the priorities that had to be followed so far as the distribution of lands was concerned. We have got here one large section, that is, section 14, which says:

> "The deputy commissioner may allot land belonging to the Government for agricultural purposes or for construction of dwelling houses, in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf under this Act."

The Deputy Commissioner naturally will be an officer of the Government and the Government are committed to the principles and the policy or the advice laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan. There it has been stated that after the land was vested in Government, Government does not become a land owner at all. Government want to use all this for the best interests of the country. That has been made clear in the Planning Commission's report itself. I would read para 43 on page 197 in this connection. reads—

> "In the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings, tenants displaced as a result of resumption. . . . ."

Some hon. Member had suggested this:

> "In the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings, tenants displaced as a result of resumption of land for personal cultivation, farmers with uneconomic holdings and landless workers should receive preference. Settlements should be made as far as possible on co-operative lines."

Then, the same matter has further been eluciated in paragraph 44. I shall read only one or two sentences.

> ".....it is important that while the national economy develops and offers wider opportunities for employment to agricultural workers and others, some positive relief within the rural economy is given to a section of the population which has long suffered from disabilities and has been denied minimum social and economic opportunity. It is, therefore, recommended that in each State, after the data relating to the census of land holding and cultivation have been studied and the areas likely to become available assessed detailed schemes for the resettlement on land of agricultural workers should be drawn up."

This is the policy that we are going to follow everywhere, naturally including Manipur.

Then about family some complaint was made by my hon. friend, Shri Supakar. When a ceiling has to be

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laid we have to take account of a family as such. We cannot think of a family in the large sense under the Hindu law. Even that also is being cramped and contracted to a certain extent. Therefore, naturally this is not borrowing anything from the West. A family must first consist of the father and sons and grandsons and his wife. Under the Hindu law, as also under the present law, family members also will be entitled to have their own family considered as a unit for this purpose. Therefore, what the hon. Member has suggested does not in any way affect the rights. But please understand that the brother's brother's brother's son's son's son may not come within the definition of a family. I would not concede that position. But they may live together. We have no objection to that.

Shri Supakar: I was talking of the mother and the widowed daughter-in-law as to whether they will come under the definition of the family.

Shri Datar: I need not answer this question because I have clearly pointed out that we have purposely defined it that way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we presume widows? Instead, let us have married wives.

Shri Datar: So, we have purposely devised the definition in such a way that there would be what you can call a convenient unit for the purpose of carrying on the work of cultivation. That is the reason why it has been done. Therefore, all these limits have been laid down.

Lastly, my hon. friend stated something about legal aid. Legal aid is a general question and that question also, I understand, is being considered in the Law Ministry to a certain extent. Some of the State Governments also are considering as to whether legal aid should be afforded to poor people. That question will also be duly considered. But so far as the Bill is concerned, it is not necessary at all. We have a revenue jurisdiction.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): What about the States which have already passed such measures and have sent them to you several months ago?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter altogether.

Shri Datar: That is entirely a different matter.

Lastly, I would say one word about the officers. A number of hon. Members stated that the officers were bureaucratic, that they were carrying on things as they pleased and that they were anti-tenants or anti-cultivators. I would like to submit that such wide generations should not be made.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It has been made by the panel of the Planning Commission and not by me.

Shri Datar: Whenever instaces have been found that a particular officer has not been acting properly or has been acting partially or in an arbitrary manner, surely action will be taken against him. Action has been taken in a number of cases. Let us not therefore go by such wide generalisations

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga might give his personal explanation now.

Shri Ranga: Sir, The hon. Minister called upon me to resign from this House because I resigned from the Congress Party after having been elected on the Congress ticket. I would like to inform the House and remind my hon. friend that in November 1954 on a vote of no confidence moved by the leader of my party in Andhra, the then Congress Government was defeated. In 1955 the Congress had to enter into a coalition with me and form, what is known, as the United Congress Party. That manifesto is still governing that United Congress Party. That manifesto never made any mention of the Plans

or of these land reforms. It was under that manifesto that the present Ministry owes its strength because two-thirds, or about 200 members from Andhra came to be elected under that manifesto in the name of the United Congress Party and not the Congress Party. In that United Congress Party there were three leaders. One was the late.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not go into all those details. He can say that he was not elected on the Congress ticket. That is all.

Shri Ranga: It is that United Congress Party and the agreement that we reached that governs us. There were three leaders—that late Shri Prakasam, the great Pandit Nehru and myself. It is because of that that today 200 members are sitting in the Cabinet as well as in the Andhra Assembly. If I am to resign.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not at present concerned with all those details and the number of the leaders. The only thing that the hon. Member can say is that he was not elected on Congress ticket.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, so far as Andhra is concerned, it was not the Congress as it is understood in other areas but it is a Congress that has arisen out of the United Congress. In the United Congress I am a co-equal of the other partners of that United Congress. If I am to resign, all those MPs, my hon. friends who have been elected in the name of the Congress and also the Assembly members have got to think of resigning their seats.

On what point have I resigned? Not on a personal point, but on a point of principle. If my hon. friend or the party to which I had the honour of belonging till the other day were to think that anybody could resign just because he does not agree with their policy then they should have asked me the reason. In April or May 1957 when I came here soon after the election, I declared here, on the floor of this House, that I am opposed to the conception of land reforms that have been placed before the House by the Planning Commission and by the Government. From the very beginning I had been opposing these proposals placed before Parliament in that House as well as this House by the Planning Commission. I concede one point. It is futile for me to oppose these things when the opposition is so strong. But, nevertheless, as a matter of principle it is the right of every Member of this House, whatever may be the consequences of the division or voting or his speech, he should be prepared to lay bare his heart and his faith before the House and if he thinks that a warning should be given to the party in power,—after all, it is usual parliamentary decorum to give warning to the party in power —to give a warning to the party in power that what it is doing is not likely to meet with the favour of the electorate next time, because the last election is over and this election is going to come. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Manipur and provide for certain measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rungsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudhan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shoba Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan and Shri B. N. Datar.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

15.42 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely,— Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Radha Raman, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Shri Bhola Nath Biswas, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Surti Kistaiya, Shri K. Periaswami Gounder, Shri Daljit Singh, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Swami Ramanand Shastri, Choudhary Pratap Singh Daulta, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri N. P. Shanmuga Gounder, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri N. G. Ranga and Shri B. N. Datar and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

My task in this respect has been lightened, because we have referred by now two Bills to a Joint Committee and in both of these Bills, we have a provision for ceilings. In Delhi, all that has been done is, instead of 25 acres, we have put in 30 standard acres. In an earlier Bill, Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill also, this standard acre was referred to. Because there were different types of land in the Delhi territory, it was considered advisable that there ought to be a standard acre taken into account. Thirty standard acres have been fixed for ceiling in this Bill so far as Delhi area is concerned. The House may also remember that in a similar Bill in Rajasthan, the ceiling

has been fixed as thirty standard acres. That is the only point on which there has been some difference in respect of this Bill. In other respects, the provisions are the same. About compensation also, you will find how it has been a graded one. I need not go into all those points. I hope that this House will be pleased to refer this Bill also to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Radha Raman, Choudhury Brahm Perkash, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Shri Bhola Nath Biswas, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Surti Kistaiya, Shri K. Periaswami Gounder, Shri Daljit Singh, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Swami Ramanand Shastri, Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri N. P. Shanmugha Gounder, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri N. G. Ranga, and Shri B. N. Datar and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I have one amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 10th February, 1960.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he going to move it?

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th February, 1960.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one by Shri Mohammed Imam. He is not there. Amendment No. 6 is by Shri P. R. Patel. That is moved. There is another by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He is absent. That is not moved. The original motion for reference to the Joint Committee and this one are before the House.

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move the motion and in support of it, I beg to submit the reason why the Bill should be circulated for public opinion.

We know that the Congress has come to a decision that there should be ceiling on land at Nagpur and they are implementing it here and such types of Bills are also introduced in different States. Whatever Bill we have will be an ideal for the rest of the States.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

Whatever limit is placed here will be followed by the different States to some extent. I am of opinion that this Bill affects not only the land-

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holders of Delhi, but it affects all the cultivators and landholders of the whole country, and whatever we put here in this Bill shall have effect on other Bills. For this reason, I am of opinion that the opinion of the people should be sought. After all, merely publishing the Bill in the Gazette or discussing it here or referring the Bill to a Joint Committee will not be sufficient to invite the attention of those persons who will be affected thereby. After all, vast people living in the villages know little of what is published in the Official Gazette and most of them perhaps would not be acquainted with the proceedings of this House. So, it is desirable that this Bill be circulated in such a way that the people may come to know about this and offer their opinion on this Bill.

I am strengthened also in my view by a letter that I received from the Home Ministry. By fixing the ceiling as it is proposed in this Bill, I think we shall be able to get only 1669 standard acres of land and that too as calculated in 1953-54. After 1953-54 much water has flowed under the Jumna, and there must be many changes, and I am afraid that by putting a ceiling Government will not be able to secure more than 600 or 700 acres of land for distribution to others. I think even that is not possible.

In Clause 26 of the Bill certain exemptions are given, and the first exemption is orchards. If orchards are to be exempted, naturally the acreage available will be minimised. If orchards have 50 or 100 acres, they are not to be affected. Generally orchards are owned by well-to-do or rich people getting their earnings from other sources. So, we are having a Bill which will affect the poor cultivators but not the well-to-do persons.

The second exemption refers to

> "a farm in which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is being so efficiently managed that its break up is likely to result in a fall in production;"

Who are the persons owning such farms?—not the common cultivators. They will be persons having a good amount of money and at the same time other sources of income, and we are going to exempt them. If these are exempted, the acreage that we may get by putting a ceiling will be much less.

Now I would like to put one question to the hon. Minister. Looking to this sub-clause, I think the Government is of the opinion that if there be large farms and greater investment, it gives more production, because it is admitted here in the subclause that because of the investment, because of the bigger farm, production may be very good. So, it is admitted by the Government that bigger the farm, better the production; the smaller the farm, poorer the production. If that be the case, I do not understand why Government wants to put a ceiling on holdings, because by putting a ceiling on holdings we will be making the farm smaller, and if they are well-cultivated and giving good production, why should they be interfered with? I do not understand this.

So, I can read from this one principle, that this Government, I may be excused, wants to take away properties from the poor, and they do not want to touch the properties in the hands of the well-to-do and rich people as the exemptions clearly show.

The third exemption is that if the land is used for cattle-breeding, dairy and wool-raising, the ceiling will not apply. I would like to know whether the Government desires that the cultivator should give up production of agricultural produce and take

up breeding and all these things. What is the desire of the Government? If a man takes to the profession of breeding, he is exempted; if he has a dairy on his land, he is exempted; but if he produces foodgrains, he is not exempted. So, the man who serves the country by producing foodgrains, the essential thing, is affected, and those who do not produce foodgrains are exempted. I do not under stand the philosophy of the hon. Minister moving the Bill.

Of course, there is the question of the co-operative societies and so on. I think there are so many principles involved in this Bill that it would be desirable to ask the opinion of the people at large; it would be in the interests of the country to ask the people to give their frank opinion on this ceiling and on these exemptions.

I would add one thing. These land holdings would be round about the city of Delhi, and the man living in Delhi proper may possess buildings, *raj mahals* worth lakhs and crores; a man within the city may possess property worth crores, may have an income worth lakhs and crores—no ceiling on that. He may have income by way of rent or in any other way—no ceiling on that, because it seems that the city proper, in the view of the Government, is a protected area where people should be allowed to possess any amount of wealth, and there is no distinction absolutely. The socialism that is preached in Delhi is preached by the urban people, by those who do not possess land; they want to apply the principles of socialism in the villages and the rural grave injustice done to the farmer grave injustice done to the farmer community; this is a grave injustice done to those who by their votes have put the Government in power.

My hon. friend was rather angry with Shri Ranga, but he must consider and give full thought to what I say. If at all socialism is a good thing and disparity is to be removed, it should be removed in villages, towns and cities. I would like to know why there should be disparity between an officer getting Rs. 3,000 and a poor sepoy getting Rs. 70 or Rs. 80. After all, the latter has to maintain a family of four or five persons as well as the former, he must get his needs and he is also offering his service to the nation. Why so much discrimination? Their socialism is meant not for the officers, not for the Ministers even, not for the Members of the Congress Party even, because even though they have passed the Nagpur resolution, they can possess any amount of wealth, they can have any amount of deposit in the banks, they can have any amount of jewels and gold with them.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): And the Opposition Members too.

Shri P. R. Patel: So, socialism is not meant for them; disparity in society should not be a concern to them. Socialism is only to be applied to the villages and the agriculturists. That is why Government are coming forward with this Bill. But Government are talking of ceiling on land holdings only and not on other holdings. Some days back, I was reading some books on China and Russia. In those countries, they first nationalised the factories and city properties. Here too, no doubt, we claim to bring in socialism in our country, but we want this socialistic principle to be applied only to the agricultural lands and to nothing else.

16 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Ranga was right when he said that when the Imperial Bank was nationalised, the market value of the shares was paid, but when land is to be nationalised or when ceiling is to be imposed, we

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find there is no market value. There is a proverb:

"किसी की पैन, किसी की स्याही, किसी का काग़ज़, किसी का लखन और मत्त लगावे मेरा मदन भाई ।"

which means that whosoever's be the ink, whosoever's be the paper, and whosoever's be the pen, the credit will be taken only by Madanbhai. Here, the credit for imposing a ceiling on land-holdings is taken by those persons who are not to lose anything. I say that this is too much.

This is being done because there are no strong farmers' organisations. I would ask Shri Ranga, who is not here at the moment, that he should better devote his life to farmers' organisation rather than to other things.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He has gone to *laissez-faire*. That is the difficulty.

Shri P. R. Patel: If there are strong farmers' organisations, naturally, they would take up this problem. But they are not organised; the farmers cannot speak; they are not vocal; they are scattered in villages. So, these people sitting in the cities are applying the principles of socialism to them and making them very poor. I would request the hon. Minister to give thought to this matter.

There is one other point regarding the compensation to be given. In clause 10(1), it is provided that it will be forty-five times the land revenue in respect of the first twenty-five acres of excess land. Let us even take it as forty-five times; if the land revenue assessed is Rs. 5, then forty-five times that would come to about Rs. 225; that is, Government want to pay them less; even though the cultivator may have bought this land at a higher price, even though the cultivator may have bought this land by paying Rs. 2000, yet Government would say, yes, we pay you compensation, we do not take your land without paying you anything; and a meagre compensation of Rs. 225 would be given.

I would urge the hon. Minister, if he has some faith in socialism, if the party has some faith in socialism, if the Nagpur resolution is meant to bring socialism on this earth, then let him apply this principle to one and all; let him apply this principle to the urban areas; let him say, for instance, that the value of a hundred-rupee note would be diminished to Rs. 25, let him diminish it and see the consequences.

The poor cultivators do not understand all these things. With the strength of the money of those persons in the urban areas, you buy the votes of the poor cultivators, and after having come into power with their votes, you just massacre them, I would say, you just *halal* them. I would say that that is what the Bill seeks to do. If at all compensation is to be given, give full compensation, whatever be the price. But what is proposed is only a meagre compensation. Better do not pay any compensation. I would say, take away the lands; take away everybody's lands, and then talk anything you like; take away all the properties from all the persons in our country. Why should you allow some persons to possess wealth worth crores of rupees and at the same time you want to pay less to the poor cultivators? I do not understand. So, the opinion of the people must be asked for. This is a Bill which affects one and all. The city people or the urban people may be happy over this, because this Bill does not affect them. But I would say this to them. If 80 per cent of the people of this country lose any interest in their property or their land-holdings, if they find that they are impoverished and made poorer by such Bills as this, then, do you think that they would allow the

other 20 per cent to live happily in the cities? Sir, non-violence has been preached by Gandhiji. But I warn the hon. Minister that if these principles are put into action in the villages, in ten years, there will be a bloody revolution in this country, and those 80 per cent will march over the cities and rob them all by the sword, by the revolvers and rifles. So, you are doing a thing which would harm the peace of the country. The city people must realise this also. Today, if such Bills as these are passed by sitting here, what will be the effect on the mentality of those persons living in the villages, in ten years? So, I feel that the city people also must give thought to this matter. Therefore, this Bill must be circulated, and everybody must be asked to give his or her frank opinion.

Sir, what has happened in our country? A few top persons, in the name of planning, have come to certain decisions. My hon. friend, the hon. Minister, referred to some remarks of the Planning Commission. I would like to know from him whether in the Planning Commission there was anybody who represented the agriculturists. In this country where 80 per cent of the people are agriculturists, I would like to know whether these planners have seen any village, have seen any agriculturists living in the rural areas. I say they have not. They are talking of things sitting under the fan in the cities, and they have this kind of planning for an agricultural country, about which they have got very little knowledge.

Then, there is reference to the National Development Council. Then comes the crux. I know that if in the High Command, some two, four or five persons put their heads together and come to certain conclusions, then the rest have to say, yes; and the resolutions go through. If you say that this resolution is the viewpoint of the country, I would say that you commit a great blunder and a great mistake in thinking so. And this will have a very adverse effect. I am not against ceiling.

If they put a ceiling of 30 acres or 20 acres, I would not come in their way. But I want that this justice be done to one and all. What would be the price of the 30 acres that they propose under this Bill? At the rate of 45 times the land revenue assessment, it would come to, I think—I cannot calculate exactly just now—about Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000. Let there be a ceiling on properties of one nd all. Put Rs. 2000 as the ceiling. One cannot have a house worth more than Rs. 2000. If Government say that a farmer cannot have land worth more than Rs. 2000, let them put a similar ceiling on properties in urban areas. But that is not done.

So I wish that the Bill should be circulated; if the hon. Minister is sure that it will be supported by the people, he will be with me in getting my motion for circulation through. But I am sure he will not because he is afraid that if this Bill is circulated, he will receive opinion against the Bill and against the principles embodied in it.

I would not take more time. But I would refer to one thing, and that is the definition of 'family'. Replying to the debate on the other Bill, he gave an explanation. But I am not satisfied with it. He says that a family means the person, the wife, the dependant children and grand-children. If the mother is there, what happens? Well, here the mother is not a member of the family! I do not understand what he means. Is he introducing the Bill in the Parliament of India or in the Parliament of England? In England, the mother is not considered a member of the family. But in our country, the mother is a member of the family. Then what about sisters—widowed sisters? What about sisters' children? What about brothers? They are all members of the family. So the hon. Minister should not think that he is introducing the Bill in the Parliament of England. He is introducing

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the Bill in a country where traditions are very old and family covers so many things.

Lastly, I would make a reference to clause 10(5) which says:

> "Where any excess land of a religious or charitable institution vests in the Government..."

So he does not want to exempt the charitable or religious institutions. Lands have been given to charitable institutions—*matts* and *mandirs*—so that they may derive the income from those lands and the temples may be maintained. But he does not like to exempt these even.

I would not like to take more of your time.

श्री बजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के सिद्धान्त का और उद्देश्य का स्वागत करता हूं। किन्तु यह पता नहीं लगता कि इस बिल के कानून बन जाने के बाद आखिर दिल्ली प्रदेश में कितनी जमीन मिलने वाली है सरकार को, जिसे कि वह बांट सकेगी, या जिससे कि और जिन उद्देश्यों की इस बिल में चर्चा की गई है उनको पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

अच्छा होता कि इस बिल को पेश करने से पहले गृह-मंत्रालय एक इस तरह का नक्शा तैयार कराता जिससे यह पता चलता कि ३० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा रखने वाले दिल्ली प्रदेश में कितने काश्तकार हैं और ६० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाले कितने काश्तकार हैं। लेकिन गृह-मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस तरह की कोई सूचना सदस्यों को नहीं दी गयी है। जहां तक मुझे पता है, दिल्ली प्रदेश में जिनके पास ३० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है ऐसे सिर्फ ४२ आदमी हैं। और जिनके पास ६० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है उनकी संख्या मुश्किल से ६ या सात निकलेगी। जब कुल ६ या ७ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास ६० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है तो देखना यह होगा कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करने से या इसको राय मालूम करने के लिए प्रसारित करने से, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने सुझाव दिया है कितना उद्देश्य पूरा होने वाला है, क्या मिलने वाला है। मुझे तो लगता है कि इस कानून के द्वारा कम से कम दिल्ली प्रदेश में तो एक एकड़ जमीन भी मिलने वाली नहीं है जिसको ग्राम पंचायत को दिया जा सके या किसी दूसरे को वितरित किया जा सके।

यही प्रश्न नहीं है कि ३० स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन एक कुटम्ब के पास रखनी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक ६० एकड़ तक जानी चाहिए, बल्कि इस के साथ यह भी प्रश्न है कि क्लाज २६ में जो अपवाद गिनाये गये हैं, उन के कारण सरकार को एक एकड़ भूमि भी मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है। इन अपवादों में कहा गया है कि अगर किसी फ़ार्म में हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट करली गई है, या पर्मानेंट स्ट्रक्चरल इम्प्रूवमेंट्स कर लिये गये हैं, तो फिर यह कानून उस पर लागू नहीं होगा और वहां सीमा बांधने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप सारे बिल को पढ़ जाइये, आप को हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की कोई परिभाषा नहीं मिलेगी। उस वक्त के चीफ़ कमिश्नर जैसे चाहें, इस की इन्टरप्रेटेशन—व्याख्या—कर सकते हैं। वह एक हजार रुपये को भी हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट मान सकते हैं और पचास हजार रुपये को भी मान सकते है। मान लीजिये किसी बड़े किसान के पास ७० एकड़ जमीन है, जिस में से ६० एकड़ तो उस के घर के आदमियों के हिसाब से उस को मिल जायगी और १० एकड़ और रह जाती है। फिर प्रश्न उठेगा कि वहां पर हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है या नहीं। लेकिन इस बिल में हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की कहीं भी व्याख्या नहीं की गई है और उस के बारे में यह नहीं बताया कि इस बिल के पास होने के पहले जो हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की गई हो, सिर्फ़

उसी को दृष्टि में रखा जायगा । अगर इस कानून के बनने के बाद कोई हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की गई हो, तो उस का क्या होगा ? जब यह बिल प्रकाशित होगा, जब यह ऐक्ट बन जायेगा, तो लोगों को मालूम पड़ेगा कि इस में यह छिद्र है, तो वे इस का फ़ायदा उठाना चाहेंगे और कहीं थोड़ा सा कुछ रख देंगे और कह देंगे कि हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है । वे इस बिल के ऐक्ट बन जाने के बाद दरख्वास्त दे देंगे कि यह धारा हम पर लागू नहीं होती है, क्योंकि हम ने हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की साफ़ व्याख्या नहीं की जायेगी कि उस के क्या मानी हैं, तब तक एक इंच जमीन भी लेना आसान नहीं होगा ।

यही नहीं, दफ़ा २६(१) (बी) में कहा गया है :—

"any specialised farm which is being used for cattle breeding, dairy or wool raising."

यह कहीं भी नहीं दिया गया है कि कैटल-ब्रीडिंग के लिए या वूल रेज़िंग के लिए या डेयरी के लिए इस से पहले कोई फ़ार्म इस्तेमाल किया जाता रहा था । सरकारी पार्टी की कान्फ्रेन्स स नागपुर में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया और उस के बाद दनादन यह चर्चा चल रही है । मैं नहीं कहता, बल्कि श्री आचार्य विनोबा भावे कहते हैं कि सीमा के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र-शासित प्रदेशों में जो कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं, उन के द्वारा कहीं भी कोई जमीन मिलने का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा, क्योंकि सरकार के कानून लचर हैं और उस के पहले ही लोगों ने अपना पूरा इन्तजाम कर लिया है अगर किसी के पास साठ एकड़ या तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, तो अगर वह हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं कर सकता है, तो वह वहां डेयरी खोल लेगा और कहेगा कि यहां पर डेयरी है, इसलिए यहां पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है । दफ़ा ३ उस पर लागू नहीं होगी और दफ़ा २६ के मातहत उसको अपवाद मिल जायगा ।

इस के बाद कहा गया है—

"any land held by a body notified by the Chief Commissioner under section 33 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 195, as in force before such commencement."

इस एक्ट के मुताबिक चीफ़ कमिश्नर साहब कौन सी जमीन को एगज़म्प्ट कर सकते हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी इच्छा के मुताबिक किसी भी जमीन को एगज़म्प्ट कर सकेंगे और कह सकेंगे कि यह कानून इस पर लागू नहीं होता है ।

जहां तक को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज का ताल्लुक है, वह तो स्वागत-योग्य बात है, लेकिन जितने अपवाद दिये गये हैं, उन सब का नतीजा यह होगा कि एक एकड़ जमीन भी लैंडलैस पेजेन्ट्स—भूमिहीन किसानों—को या ग्राम पंचायतों को देने के लिए नहीं बचेगी । आखिर क्या उद्देश्य है इस बिल का ? अगर सरकार कोई कानून बनाना चाहती है, तो उस का कोई तो उद्देश्य होना चाहिए । सरकार जनता को यह कह रही है कि वह जमीन का पुनर्वितरण करेगी । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस बिल के द्वारा जमीन का पुनर्वितरण हो सकेगा या नहीं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जान बूझ कर गृह मंत्रालय ने हमें इस की सूचना नहीं दी है कि इस बिल के परिणाम-स्वरूप कुछ जमीन मिलेगी या नहीं । मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर गृह मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद कोई जमीन मिलेगी, तो वह हम को बतायें कि कितने एकड़ जमीन सरकार को मिलेगी । मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद एक एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं मिल सकेगी ।

सरकार दिल्ली में और सारे मुल्क में जमीन की सीमा बांधने जा रही है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वह सिर्फ़ जमीन पर ही सीमा क्यों बांधना चाहती है । दिल्ली तो एक ऐसा नगर है, जहां पर आस-पास रहने वाले सारे

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

किसानों की ज़मीनों को हड़पा जा रहा है। उन से कहीं तो कानून बना कर ज़मीन ली गई, कहीं दलाल घूम रहे हैं, कहीं पैसे वाले घूम रहे हैं। उन्होंने कम पैसे से ज़मीन ली और उस को सौ गुना, दो सौ गुना कीमत पर मकान बनाने वालों को बेचा। अगर ज़मीन पर सीलिंग तो हो, लेकिन अगर उस ज़मीन पर कोई कोठी या कारखाना बन जाता है, उस पर सीलिंग न हो, तो जनता पर इस का कोई प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मेरे मित्र श्री पटेल ने ठीक कहा है कि इस से गांव वालों पर यह प्रभाव पड़ेगा कि सरकार हमारे ऊपर तो सीमा बांधती है, लेकिन वह शहरों के पूंजीवादी ढंग से रहने वाले लोगों पर, कारखाने वालों पर कोई सीमा नहीं बांधती है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि सीमा बांधी जाय, तो केवल ज़मीन पर सीमा बांधने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उस से जनता का जीवन सुधर नहीं सकता। जनता के एक वर्ग पर तो सरकार सीमा बांधती है और दूसरे वर्ग को यह इजाज़त देती है कि वे करोड़ों रुपये कमा सकते हैं उन पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जिन लोगों पर सीमा बांधी जायेगी, वे भी बेईमानी करेंगे।

सरकार की ओर से बार बार कहा जाता है कि हम इनकम—आमदनी—पर सीलिंग नहीं बांधते हैं, बल्कि ज़मीन पर बांधते हैं। थोड़ी देर के लिए अगर ऐसा मान लिया जाय, तो फिर ज़रा शहर में आइये और कहिये कि हम सीलिंग ज़मीन पर बांधते हैं, आमदनी पर नहीं और इसलिए दो मकानों से ज्यादा किसी के पास नहीं होंगे, या दो कारखानों, या एक कारखाने से ज्यादा किसी के पास नहीं रहेगा। दिल्ली, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, बम्बई इत्यादि बड़े नगरों पर इसको लागू कीजिये। सरकार किसी तो सिद्धान्त का पालन करे। लेकिन सरकार यह कह कर कि इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन के द्वारा—घनी खेती के द्वारा और ज्यादा पैदा किया जा सकता है, सारे सीमा के सिद्धान्त की हत्या कर देती है। सरकार सिर्फ़ ज़मीन पर सीमा बांध कर इस पूरे मसले को हल नहीं कर सकती है। जब यह बिल ज्वायंट कमेटी के पास जा रहा है, तो मैं सरकार और मिनिस्टर महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे इस पर विचार करें कि वे इस बिल के ज़रिये जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं, उस की पूर्ति सिर्फ़ ज़मीन पर सीलिंग बांधने से नहीं होगी। हमारे जितने पेशे हैं, जितने व्यापार हैं, तिजारत है, या नौकरियां हैं, उन सब पर सरकार को सीमा बांधनी होगी। यह निश्चय करना पड़ेगा कि इतने से कम किसी आदमी की आमदनी नहीं होगी और इतने से ज्यादा किसी आदमी की नहीं होगी। सरकार मोटे तौर से कह सकती है कि हम एक और दस का फ़र्क रखना चाहते हैं—अगर १०० रुपये से कम किसी की आमदनी नहीं है, तो १००० रुपये से ज्यादा किसी की नहीं होगी। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमारे सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न में ऊंची तन्ख्वाहों को नीचे नहीं लाया जायेगा, नीचे की तन्ख्वाहों को ऊपर लाया जायेगा। आखिर कोई योजना होनी चाहिए, जिस के अनुसार नीचे दबे हुए, पिसे हुए, शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित लोगों को किसी निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर ऊपर उठाया जा सकेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की योजनाओं के अनुसार एक हजार सालों में भी नीचे दबे हुए लोगों को ऊपर की आमदनी में नहीं लाया जा सकता है। जब नहीं लाया जा सकता है, तो सरकार को इस तरह की बात निश्चित करनी चाहिए कि दोनों आमदनियों में, छोटों और बड़ों की आमदनी में एक और दस का फ़र्क हो—जब सरकार कम से कम पचास रुपये की आमदनी रखती है, तो पांच सौ रुपये से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त को सरकार स्वीकार नहीं करती है। प्रश्न यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति सरकार इस बिल के ज़रिये करना चाहती है, उस की पूर्ति अकेले इस बिल के ज़रिये नहीं

होती है । सरकार जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाना चाहती है, उस के उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है । उस के लिए सरकार को भूमि के अलावा और जितने साधन हैं, जिन से आमदनी होती है, पैदावार होती है, उत्पादन होता है, उन सब के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, चाहे वे कारखाने हों, शहर की जायदाद हो, या नौकरियां हों । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि सरकार उधर नहीं सोच रही है । सरकार को यह कहने में खुशी होती है कि हम शहरों को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, वहां कारखाने बढ़े हैं, मकान बढ़े हैं, क्योंकि शहरों में मकानों की बड़ी भारी समस्या है, शहर में मकान नहीं हैं, इसलिए प्राईवेट लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । क्योंकि कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ानी है, इसलिए प्राइवेट लोगों को मौका दें कि वे कारखानों की पैदावार को बढ़ायें । इस योजना के नाम पर कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ा कर लोगों की आमदनियां बढ़ाई जाती हैं, खास खास लोगों का काम बने, यह देखा जाता है, लोग प्राइवेट तौर पर मकान बनायें और बना करके ऊंचे किरायों पर उनको उठायें लेकिन जहां तक किसान का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए सीलिंग की जाती है । मैं सीलिंग का विरोध नहीं करता हूं, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन आप सीलिंग एक वर्ग पर लगायें, एक हिस्से पर लगायें, इस से देश की उन्नति का जो उद्देश्य है, वह कैसे पूरा करने की आप आशा कर सकते हैं, इस से तो लोगों में बदअमनी फैलेगी, लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा होगा,लोगों में गुस्सा पैदा होगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस योजना को आप सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, वह सफल नहीं होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि अकेले भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाने से, अकेले जमीन पर सीमा बांधने से जो आपका ध्येय है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है । इस समय जबकि आप भूमि पर सीमा बांधने जा रहे हैं, इसके साथ ही साथ आप इस सिद्धान्त को भी मानें कि हमें आमदनी पर भी सीमा बांधनी है । वह स्टेटिक न हो, वह अस्थायी हो सकती है । आप आज सौ रुपये माहवार अगर तय कर देते हैं, उसके बाद मान लीजिये कि कल टैक्नालाजी की जो बात की जाती है, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति की जो बात की जाती है, उसमें विकास हो जाता है और लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ जाती है तो उसको आप बढ़ा कर पांच सौ कर सकते हैं । आप को आज की परिस्थितियों को सोच करके यह काम करना पड़ेगा । प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कई बार कहा है कि हम आमदनी को कम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम आमदनी पर सीमा बांधना नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से लोगों को अधिक काम करने का इंसेंटिव नहीं रहेगा, प्रोत्साहन नहीं रहेगा, ऐसी हालत में आप यह कह सकते हैं कि दो साल के लिए यह सीमा बांधी जा रही है और उसके बाद अगर हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी तो इसको हम ऊंचा बढ़ा देंगे । लेकिन इसको आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं । जिन लोगों के लिए आज सीलिंग बांधी जा रही है उनके दिमागों में यह बात आयेगी कि यह हमारे लिए ही है, उन लोगों के लिए नहीं है, जो समाज में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे हैं, जो सफेद पोश हैं, जो अच्छे अच्छे मकानों में रहते हैं, जो ऊंची ऊंची कोठियों में रहते हैं, जिन को विज्ञान द्वारा प्रदत्त सारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि राष्ट्र का जो निर्माण आप चाहते हैं, देश का जो नव-निर्माण चाहते हैं और उसके लिए आम जनता का सहयोग चाहते हैं, और चाहते हैं कि जनता में इन कार्यों के प्रति उत्साह पैदा हो, न तो वह उत्साह पैदा होगा और न ही वह सहयोग आपको प्राप्त हो सकेगा ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जमीन के अलावा जो दूसरे वर्ग हैं, जो दूसरे हिस्से हैं, उन के बारे में भी सीलिंग की बात होनी चाहिए । जहां तक इस कानून में कमियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहूंगा और ज्वायंट कमेटी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार करे कि क्लाज २६ में जो एग्जेम्पशंस दिये गये हैं, जो अपवाद रखे गये हैं, क्या उन अपवादों के रहते कोई ऐसी जमीन दिल्ली में मिल सकती

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

है जो कि वितरित की जा सके या गांव पंचायतों को दी जा सके। मुझे लगता है कि जो अपवाद इस में रखे गये हैं, उन अपवादों के रहते कोई इस तरह की जमीन आपको मिल नहीं सकेगी। ये अपवाद इतने गोल मोल है कि उन पर किसी तरह से भी इंटरप्रेटेशन लगाया जा सकता है, किसी भी तरह से चीफ कमिश्नर द्वारा व्याख्या की जा सकती है, इन अपवादों के रहते किसी भी आदमी को माफ किया जा सकता है और उसको कहा जा सकता है कि तुम्हारी जो जमीन है, वह ली नहीं जायेगी। इसमें कहा गया है कि जिस जमीन पर हैवी इनवैस्टमेंट लगी हुई हो, कैटल ब्रीडिंग के लिए उसका फार्म बना दिया गया हो या इस तरह की कोई दूसरी चीज हो, तो उसको एग्जेम्प्ट किया जा सकता है। यह बहुत बोलमोल चीजें हैं इन को इस तरह से छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है। इनको इस तरह से आप छोड़ करके यह करेंगे कि जो कानून की भावना है, जो उसका उद्देश्य है, उसका लोग पालन नहीं करेंगे, उसको वे खत्म कर देंगे।

आपको मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जब से इस सीलिंग की चर्चा चली है, तभी से लोगों ने जमीन को या तो किसी के नाम कर दिया है, या बेच दिया है या कुछ और कर दिया है और ऐसा इंतिजाम कर दिया है कि किसी फैमिली के पास ६० एकड़ से अधिक जमीन ही न रहे। इस सब के होते हुए भी अगर आप इस चीज को इस तरह से रखते हैं, गोल मोल रखते हैं, इसको इसी तरह से छोड़ देते हैं, कि आगे चल कर वे इससे फायदा उठा सकें, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज पर ज्वायंट कमेटी अच्छी तरह से विचार करे और इस तरह से देखे कि क्लाज २६ में जो एग्जेम्पशंस दी गई हैं, उनको क्या इस तरह से छोड़ा जा सकता है। अगर आप कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, तो इस तरह से उसको बनायें जिस से कि आप जो लाभ चाहते हैं, कि जनता को हो, वह उसको मिल सके। मैंने आपको ४२ आदमियों को बतलाया है जिन के पास ३० एकड़ से ऊपर जमीन है और मश्किल से पांच छः आदमी ही ऐसे रह जायेंगे जिन के पास ६० एकड़ से अधिक जमीन रह जायेगी और उनको भी अगर आप इस बात का फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, कि वे कैटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म बना दें, या हैवी इनवैस्टमेंट की बात आप यहां लगा दें या इसी तरह की कोई दूसरी चीज कर दें कि उनका जो फार्म हैं वह इसमें नहीं आता है, तो यह ठीक बात नहीं होगी और मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्वायंट कमेटी इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे।

जहां तक कुटुम्ब की परिभाषा का ताल्लुक है, इसके बारे में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया गया है। आखिर हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं, जहां पर हमारे बूढ़े मां बाप भी होते हैं और उनको खानदान से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप जो परिभाषा करते है उसमें न तो वृद्ध मां और न ही वृद्ध पिता आ सकते हैं उनकी कोई चर्चा आपने नहीं की है। ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि वृद्ध मां हो या वृद्ध पिता हो। अगर किसी काश्तकार ने आज जमीन पैदा की है, उसको पैतृक सम्पत्ति नहीं मिली है, उसके पिता के नाम वह नहीं थी, और उसका पिता उस पर निर्भर करता है, वे इकट्ठे रहते हैं तो पिता का खानदान में नाम नहीं आता है या मां का नहीं आता है तो उनका भरण पोषण नहीं हो सकेगा ऐसी सूरत में मैं ज्वायंट कमेटी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर भी विचार करे और देखे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो परिस्थितियां हैं उनमें पिता वृद्ध हो या मां वृद्ध हो तो उनको खानदान से अलग न रखा जाए। हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो कुटुम्ब की परिभाषा की गई है, उस पर मैं चाहता हूं कि पुनर्विचार हो।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इसके पास होने के बाद यहां के जो काश्तकार हैं उनके पास अगर दिल्ली में आठ स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से कम जमीन रह जाए तो वह न बेच सकेंगे, इससे ज्यादा जितनी जमीन है, उसको ही बेच सकेंगे । इसके पीछे यह उद्देश्य मालूम पड़ता है कि छोटी काश्त न रह जाए, खेती छोटी न हो सके, जिसे कि अनईकोनोमिक होल्डिंग कहा जाता है, अलाभकर जोत कहा जाता है, इस अलाभकर जोत का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में अगर आप इसकी जांच पड़ताल करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि ८६ प्रतिशत ऐसी जोतें हैं, जो अलाभकर हैं, जोकि सवा छः एकड़ से कम की होती हैं। उनके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इस चीज को केवल दिल्ली में कर देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। ऐसे आदमियों को बेचने का अधिकार नहीं रहेगा। जिस तरह से दिल्ली का निर्माण हो रहा है, जिस तरह से दिल्ली का विकास हो रहा है, उसे देखें तो पता चलेगा कि दिल्ली में जमीन की कीमत कुछ बढ़ती जा रही है और उस हिसाब से वह अपनी जमीन की कीमत को नहीं ले सकेगा। ऐसी सूरत में यह अधिकार रहेगा कि उसको एक्वायर किया जा सकता है, हस्तगत किया जा सकता है और उसका उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्वायंट कमेटी इस पर भी विचार करे कि पुराना जो लैंड रिफार्म्स एक्ट चला आ रहा है, क्या उसमें संशोधन करना मुनासिब होगा? आठ एकड़ से कम कोई खाता न बने, इस तरह की रोक लगाना मुनासिब होगा?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ज्वायंट कमेटी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो उद्देश्य है, जो लक्ष्य है, वह देखें कि क्या वह पूरा होता है या नहीं । जो इसमें कमियां रह गई है उनके रहते क्या उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है और अगर नहीं हो सकता है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि वह उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे और जो भूमि को वितरित करने का उद्देश्य है, उसको कम से कम कुछ हद तक पूरा करने की कोशिश हो। अच्छा होता कि सी.लिं की जो लिमिट है, जो सीमा है, उसे तीस एकड़ से कम पर लाया जाता, साढ़े बारह एकड़ पर लाया जाता क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि तीस एकड़ रख कर आप किन्हीं लोगों को जमीन नहीं दे सकते है। जब आप तीस एकड़ पर भी इसको रख रहे हैं तो फिर और जो कमियां रह गई हैं, उन कमियों को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की जानी चाहिए और मैं आशा करता हूं कि ऐसा ज्वायंट कमेटी द्वारा किया जाएगा।

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक इस समय सदन के सामने है और जिसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है माननीय मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि मैंने भी ऐसी ही आशा की थी और इस प्रकार का संशोधन भी सदन के सामने रखा था।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, विधेयक के अन्दर जो मस्विदे है, उसके बारे में चन्द बातें मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वैसे तो तफसीलन यह विषय जब प्रवर समिति के पास आएगा तो प्रवर समिति के जो सदस्य हैं वे इस पर काफी सोच विचार करेंगे और इसमें इस प्रकार के संशोधन करेंगे जिससे कि जब यह विधेयक वहां से हो कर वापिस सदन में आएगा तो इसमें से वे बहुत सारी त्रुटियां दूर हो जाएंगी जो कि अब दिखाई देती हैं। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने और मंत्री महोदय के सामने चन्द विचार ऐसे रखना चाहता हूं जो इस समय भी रखे जा सकते है और जिन को कि मैं बहुत जरूरी मानता हूं। उन्हीं को आपके

[श्री राधा रमण]

सामने रखने के लिए मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

यह बात आज अपवाद की नहीं है और न ही इस पर कोई विवाद हो सकता है कि हमारे देश में जहां तक काश्त की जमीन का ताल्लुक है उस पर एक सीमा लगनी चाहिए। भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में यह बात स्वीकार हो चुकी है और वहां पर कुछ इस प्रकार के विधेयक पास हुए हैं और सारे देश में इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई है। पहले प्लान में हमने इसको स्वीकार किया, दूसरे प्लान में हमने इस पर अमल शुरू किया और तीसरे प्लान तक हम यह देख सकेंगे कि हमने जो फैसला किया था उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है, क्या इससे हमारा हित हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि सभी प्रान्तों में सीलिंग होनी चाहिए परन्तु इसके साथ साथ यह बात भी मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की अवस्था दूसरे प्रान्तों से भिन्न है, और उसको भिन्न प्रकार से देखा जा सकता है। मैं इससे बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि जो विधेयक आया है उसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को कोई बहुत ज्यादा जमीन दिल्ली के आसपास मिलने वाली नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि काश्त की जमीन बहुत कम है और बहुत थोड़े से परिवार ऐसे रह गए हैं जिन के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनके पास तीस एकड़ से अधिक जमीन काश्त की है। इस बात को ख्याल करके कि बहुत ज्यादा जमीन सरकार को मिल सकेगी, हमें आगे नहीं चलना है। इसके साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि जब सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कानून बनते हैं और हम एक तरीका रखते हैं तो चाहे कोई छोटा सूबा क्यों न हो या कोई टैरिटरी क्यों न हो—अभी सदन के सामने दो और बिल आए थे, एक त्रिपुरा के बारे में और दूसरा मनीपुर के बारे में, वे इलाके भी कुछ बड़े नहीं हैं और वहां भी कोई बहुत ज्यादा जमीन मिलने वाली नहीं है—उसके लिए भी एक सा कानून बनना चाहिए। हम ने एक चीज उसूलन मानी और उस का सारे देश में प्रसार और विस्तार करना चाहते हैं तो, अगर एक छोटे से इलाके का जो आज कर राजधानी से ताल्लुक रखता है उसे अलग रखें, यह बात कुछ अपवाद-जनक मालूम होती है और उस के बहुत सारी आपत्तियां हो सकती हैं। इसलिये मैं इस बिल को नुक्ताचीनी कहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल आवश्यक था। चन्द महीने हुए हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने इस बात का इकरार किया था जब सैंड रिफार्म बिल पास किया था कि दिल्ली में भी सीलिंग होगी। जब कभी सीलिंग का सवाल आता है तो हमारे बहुत से समाजवादी भाई इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि शहरी आमदनी के ऊपर भी हम को जरूर कुछ सीमा लगानी चाहिये। मैं इस बात का विरोध नहीं करता और मैं यह समझता हूं कि वह जमाना आने वाला है। अगर हम थोड़ा सब्र से काम लेंगे तो शायद हमारी सरकार, जो आज इस तरफ अपना ध्यान दे रही है, उस पर भी कोई न कोई अमल करेगी। लेकिन अगर इस बात को सामने रख कर हम बहस करने लग जायें कि ३० एकड़ की जो सीमा हम ने यहां रक्खी है, और यह भी स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ की, उसे नहीं रखना चाहिये था, इसलिये कि हम ने शहर की प्रापर्टी के ऊपर कोई सीमा नहीं रखी है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह गलत बात होगी। फरक यह है कि किसी ३० एकड़ से आप ५० मन भी पैदा कर सकते हैं, २० मन भी पैदा कर सकते हैं और १० मन भी पैदा कर सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि अगर हम वैज्ञानिक ढंग अख्तयार कर लें, जो आधुनिक दुनिया में अख्तयार किये गये हैं, तो इससे भी ज्यादा कर सकें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उपज बढ़ ही जायेगी, लेकिन बढ़ सकती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो कि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, और जहां पर लैंडलेस लोग भी बहुत काफी हैं, कुछ

के पास जमीनें हैं और कुछ के पास बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, जब हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, तो हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि हमें कितना कदम उठाना है। तमाम देश में मेजारिटि कृषकों की है, जो सब से ज्यादा संख्या में हैं वह किसान हैं, इसलिये पहला कदम इस तरफ उठा। हम ने एक सीलिंग लगाने का फैसला किया। सारे प्रदेशों में हम सीलिंग मुकर्रर करते जा रहे हैं। इस से क्या नतीजा निकलेगा यह तो भविष्य की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो कदम हम उठाते हैं वह अच्छा समझ कर उठाते हैं, उसका नतीजा अच्छा और बुरा दोनों ही हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर हम नेक हैं, ईमानदार हैं, तो इस बिल में ऐसी भावना रखी गई है जिस की बिना पर हम कह सकते हैं कि हम देश में एक रेवोल्यूशन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वह हम कर सकते हैं जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगाने के बाद। हमें इस बहस से मतलब नहीं कि किस खेत में ज्यादा उपज होती है किस में कम। अगर किसी में ज्यादा उपज होती हैं तो उसे लेने का हमारा ख्याल नहीं है। इसी तरह से अगर शहर के अन्दर एक आदमी के पास दस कारखाने हैं, उस के पास दो या चार मकान हैं तो उस के दोनों या चारों मकानों और कारखानों पर कुछ बन्दिशें लगाई गई हैं। सरकार ने उस की आमदनी पर बन्दिशें लगाई हैं। हमारा कम्पनी ला मौजूद है कारखानों के लिये। यह नहीं है कि हम ने उस की आमदनी को ख्याल में नहीं रखा है या उस को खुली छूट दे रखी है। तो जैसा मैं ने कहा हमारी सरकार जो कदम उठाना चाहती है और उस का जो इरादा है, उस से मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि वह दिन जल्द आने वाला है जब शहरी आबादी पर या शहरी प्रापर्टी पर खास तौर पर मकानों पर कोई न कोई सीमा निर्धारित करनी होगी, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ हमारी सरकार कुछ न कुछ कदम बढ़ाती जा रही है। हो सकता है कि वह और तेजी से बढ़े और इस सदन के अन्दर शायद इस किस्म का बिल आये और गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल ऐसा हो जाय और तमाम देश के अन्दर लोग इस असूल को अपनाने लगें। जो कदम दस बरस बाद उठने वाला हो पांच बरस बाद उठने वाला हो वह तीन या चार बरस में ही उठ जाये तो मैं उसे लब्बयेक कहूंगा। लेकिन यह कहना कि चूंकि सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि जमीनों पर सीमा लगनी चाहिये इसलिये जमीनों पर सीमा लगाने से पहले जो शहर की प्रापर्टी है उस पर सीमा लग जाय, मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई बहुत ज्यादा मुनासिब बात नहीं है। जैसा सैंने कहा, सरकार ने यह मुनासिब समझा की जमींदारी को खत्म करे, जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीनें हैं उन्हें हर प्रदेश में सीमित करे और उसके बाद जो शहरी आबादी है उसके लिये दूसरा कानून बनाये। जहां तक लैंडलार्डिज्म का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार उस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है। उस का यह विचार बहुत जल्दी किसी न किसी शक्ल में हमारे सामने आना चाहिये, और मैं यकीन भी करता हूं कि वह आयेगा। जिन लोगों के पास बहुत बड़ी बड़ी प्रापर्टीज हैं, महलात हैं, बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान हैं और उन से हजारों लाखों, रुपये वे कमाते हैं और ऐश व आराम में अपनी जिन्दगी बिताते हैं, उन पर कोई न कोई बन्दिश लगनी चाहिये, और सूनर आर लेटर लगेगी। अभी नहीं लगी तो फिर लगेगी, लेकिन इस का हमें ध्यान रहे कि आप को कदम ब कदम बढ़ना है। अगर आप मानते हैं कि देश में ८० फी सदी काश्तकार हैं, तो पहला कदम इस तरफ उठेगा और पहले उन्हें हमवार करने की कोशिश की जा रही हैं, उस के बाद दूसरा नम्बर शहरों का आयेगा। इस के लिये अगर यह कहा जाये कि सीलिंग लगाना शहरी प्रापर्टी के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दिखलाना है, तो मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता और समझता हूं कि ऐसा कह कर आप दूसरी शक्ल पैदा करते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा हमारे मुल्क

[श्री राधा रमण]

के अन्दर जो सीलिंग लग रही है वह प्रोडक्शन पर नहीं है, वह जमीनों के रकबे पर है। अगर हम रकबे को सीमित करते हैं तो इसका मकसद यह है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसे लोगों को जो जमीन पर अपनी जीविका आधारित करते हैं उन को सहायता देना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि उसूलन यह बात सही है और जिस प्रकार हम उस पर अमल कर रहे हैं वह सही है। जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद हिन्दुस्तान में जल्दी आये और तेजी से बढ़े उन को बजाय इस की यह शक्ल रख कर लोगों को कन्फ्यूज करने के हकूमत को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देनी चाहिये और जो भी ऐसे विधेयक आते हैं उन को एक आवाज से लब्बयक कहना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर ऐसी कई बातें हैं जिन में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is a member of the Joint Committee. He can speak only in general terms now.

Shri Radha Raman: Sir, I am going to be very brief. Allow me five to ten minutes more because I want to place certain aspects of the Bill before the House.

Mr. Chairman: He can place them before the Joint Committee. There are other hon. Members who are not members of the Joint Committee and who want to participate in this debate.

Shri Radha Raman: But having had the opportunity which you have so kindly given, I think you will allow me five to ten minutes more and then I will have my say in the Joint Committee.

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि दिल्ली और दूसरे सूबों में थोड़ा सा फर्क है। इस वक्त यहां पर जो जमीनें काश्त के नीचे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे हल्के हल्के शहरी आबादी में शामिल होती जा रही हैं। आखिरकार वह भी अर्बन पापुलेशन में आ कर उस आबादी में शामिल हो जायेंगी जो तेजी से बढ़ रही है। इस लिये जब हम यह बात कहते हैं कि हम उन जमीनों को फैमिली के अन्दर डिवाइड करते हैं और एक फैमिली की व्याख्या करते हैं कि उस में खाविन्द हो, बीवी हो और तीन बच्चे हों, ग्रैंड चिल्ड्रन हों, तो हमें इस बात को देखना होगा कि आया हम इस व्याख्या को कितना वाइड कर दें जिस से शहर दिल्ली के अन्दर इस वक्त जो जमीनें है उन जमीनों से वह लोग जो इस किस्म के टुकड़े कर के उस की तमाम काश्त को जल्दी से जल्दी कम कर सकते हैं और उसको दूसरों के हाथों में दे कर उस से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकते हैं, उन को रोका जाय।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने फरमाया कि हमने शहर के अन्दर जो ८ एकड़ की सीमा रक्खी है वह हमें नहीं रखनी चाहिये। इस का मकसद सिर्फ यह है कि जिन के पास ८ एकड़ जमीन है या उस से कम है वह उसे बेच नहीं सकता। लेकिन अगर ८ एकड़ से ज्यादा उन की जमीन है, या १० एकड़ से ज्यादा है तो उसे बेच सकता है। इस का मतलब यह है कि जिन के पास छोटी होल्डिंग्स हैं अगर वह उनको बेचने लगें तो फिर उन की आजीविका का प्रश्न आजायेगा और अनएम्प्लायमेंट फैलेगा इस से दिक्कत बढ़ जाती है।

इसी तरह से कम्पेन्शेसन का सवाल है, दिल्ली के अन्दर जो कम्पेन्शेसन दिया जा रहा है, मैं उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर आप उस का दूसरे सूबों से मुकाबला करें तो यह रिलेटि-

वली बहुत कम है। इस की वजह यह है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो कंसालिडेशन हुआ, जो असेसमेंट हुआ वह सन् १९०८ में या १९११ में हुआ था। उस के बाद कोई असेसमेंट नहीं हुआ। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि यहां पर जमीन का जो लगान दिया जाता है वह आस पास के दूसरे सूबों के मुकाबिले में बहुत कम है। उस के बेसिस पर कंपेन्सेशन देने का मतलब न देने के बराबर हो जाता है। इस लिये हम जब इन चीजों को देखें तो हम को रियलिस्टिक होने की जरूरत है। अगर हम यह देखें कि गांव वालों पर इस का असर क्या पड़ता है, जिन पर हम इस का असर आज डालने जा रहे हैं, तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जब हमारे सामने कंपेन्सेशन या फैमिली का जिक्र आया तो हम ने इस बात को खास तौर पर देखा कि हम यहां पर इस की नकल कर रहे हैं कि राजस्थान में क्या हो रहा है, यू०पी० में क्या हो रहा है, पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है। लेकिन हमें असल में देखना यह है कि जब हम सीलिंग का एक प्रिंसिपल ऐडाप्ट करते हैं तो जिन भाइयों को हिफाजत की जरूरत है उनको हम क्या हिफाजत दे सकते हैं और इस सीलिंग को लगा कर सरकार जनता को क्या फायदा पहुंचाती है।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why the settlement was not done for such a long period? I just wanted to know for information.

Shri Radha Raman: That is a question which can be answered only by Government. I am giving the facts.

दी फैक्ट इज कि यहां पर जितना भी मुआविजा दिया गया है वह उस जमीन पर दिया गया है। अब बराबर की गाजियाबाद की या पंजाब की जमीनों के मुआवजे का मुकाबला करें तो उस से जमीन को शायद यहां दस गुना कम पायेंगे इसलिए इस तरह की बेसिस रखना तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो आप यहां की जमीनों के वास्ते मुआविजा देंगे वह इतना थोड़ा होगा कि वह बिल्कुल ही नेगलेजेबुल होगा और अनजस्ट और अनफेयर मालूम होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर खास ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है और मुझे भरोसा है कि प्रवर समिति इस बात पर ध्यान रक्खेगी।

फिर यहां पर मोर्टगेज के बारे में भी जिक्र है। दिल्ली के आस पास की बहुत सी जमीनें ऐसी हैं जिनको कि काश्तकारों ने रेहन रक्खा है और जमीनों पर उन्होंने काफी रुपया लिया है। अगर मान लिया जाय कि १००० एकड़ की एक जमीन है और काश्तकार ने उसको रेहन रख कर १०, १२ हजार रुपये ले रक्खे हैं अब अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह जमीन अब उससे ले ली जाय तो जो ऐक्सट्रा हो उसकी बेसिस पर उस जमीन के मुताबिक उसको रुपया दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि रेहनदारी एक मुसीबत हो जायेगी। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, निहायत अदब के साथ मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस उसूल को जो तमाम देश के अन्दर लगाया जा रहा है और जिसको कि मैं एक बहुत पायेदार वसूल समझता हूं और मुनासिब वसूल समझता हूं, उस वसूल को दिल्ली के इलाके पर लागू किया जाय। मैं मानता हूं कि वह उसूल मुनासिब है लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसको बिल्कुल नकल करके जैसे कि आप दूसरे सूबों के मुताबिक उसको करते हैं वैसा न करें और यहां दिल्ली के जो हालात हैं और दिल्ली के आसपास और गिर्दोनवा के हालात है और जो काश्तकारों के हालात हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर इसको करें। यह बात मैं बिल्कुल मानता हूं कि हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि इस बिल को लागू करने के बाद हम कितनी जमीन लोगों से हासिल कर सकते हैं और उनका किस तरह से इंतजाम होना है। आज सूरत यह है कि एक जमीन जो कि गवर्नमेंट के पास आती है उसका इंतजाम कभी कभी एक इंडिविजुअल के पास से भी ज्यादा खराब हो जाता है।

[श्री राधा रमण]

16·48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

माननीय दातार साहब ने जो इस बिल को प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द करने का प्रस्ताव किया है वह सर्वथा उचित है और उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब यह बिल प्रवर समिति से गुजर कर फिर यहां हाउस में आयेगा तो उसमें वे तमाम संशोधन जो कि दिल्ली के खास हालात को देखते हुए करने जरूरी होंगे वे उसमें कर दिये गये होंगे और दिल्ली वालों को जो इससे नतीजा निकलने की आशा है वह निकल पायेगा और यह बिल ऐसा नहीं होगा जो कि सिर्फ एक कागज तक ही महदूद हो कर रह जाय और इसके अमल में देखा जाये तो हमारे हाथ में न तो कुछ जमीन आये और न आम लोगों को कुछ फायदा ही पहुंचे और वे बिलकुल एक मुसीबत और तरद्दुद का कारण बन कर रह जायं। इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को भेजने की सिफारिश करते हुए मैं उप गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इसको पास करने में जल्दी न करें और इस बारे में अच्छी तरह से छानबीन करके ही यहां वापिस लायें। अब दिल्ली एक छोटी सी १५, २० मील की टैरिटरी है जिसके चारों तरफ गिरदोनवां हैं वह भी हल्के हल्के अरबन बनते जा रहे हैं और तमाम काश्त की जमीनें बिकती जा रही हैं और शायद १०, १५ वर्ष के अन्दर दिल्ली के आसपास कोई काश्त की जमीन रहने वाली नहीं है इसलिए इन हालात को देखकर ही उसका फैसला किया जावे।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Ch. Ranbir Singh *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had three Bills of the same nature. The hon. Member has spoken on one of them.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: This Bill relating to Delhi is much more important for me as Delhi is much nearer to Rohtak.

Shri Datar: May I submit that this motion should be passed today, if possible, because tomorrow there is going to be the food debate and this motion has to be passed in the other House also. We may sit for half an hour more today and finish this.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Five hours have been allotted for this.

Shri Datar: The original idea was that there would be no reference to a Joint Committee. That was why they fixed five hours.

Shri Amjad Ali: There has been no change in the timing.

Shri Datar: There is a change.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Naval Prabhakar is a member of the Joint Committee. Ch. Ranbir Singh has spoken on one of the Bills. So, I have to call either Pandit Jyotishi or the hon. Lady Member. I will call the hon. Lady Member.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पर खास असर पड़ने वाला है इसलिए मुझे बोलने का अवश्य अवसर दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन यह तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जा रहा है और गालिबन आप भी उसमें होंगे और ज्यादा अच्छा होगा अगर वहां से वापिसी पर आप इस के बारे में कहें लेकिन अगर आप इस पर बोलना ही चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको इंकार नहीं करूंगा और मैं आपको जरूर कुछ समय दूंगा।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बुलाया गया था। आई वाज बीन माई लैग्स। मुझे तो इजाजत होनी ही चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने बुलाया ?

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : मैंने शुरू कर दिया था. . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आप ही बुलाना शुरू कर दिया ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब ने मेरा नाम ले दिया था जब कि अभी श्री राधा रमण बीच में ही थे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो मुझे लेडी मेम्बर को बुलाना है और फिर श्री नवल प्रभाकर भी हैं जो कि कुछ समय अवश्य चाहते हैं । श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई मुख्तसिर में अपनी बात कह डालें ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे कृपा करके इस बिल पर थोड़ा निवेदन करने का अवसर दिया ।

अभी इस बिल के पहले जो हाउस में मनिपुर लैंड रेवेन्यू एंड लैंड रिफार्म्स बिल चल रहा था और उस के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए जो श्री नागी रेड्डी ने कहा था कि उनकी वजह से हैदराबाद में लैंड रिफार्म्स आये थे, वह गलत बात कही थी और मैं इस समय उसके जवाब में बोल रही हूं कि जो उन्होंने फरमाया था वह सही नहीं था ।

अभी श्री राधा रमण ने जो यह कहा कि चूंकि यहां इस देश में ८० फीसदी किसान बसते हैं इसलिए पहले यह लैंड रिफार्म्स और सीलिंग वगैरह आप उन ८० फीसदी मैजारिटी के लिए ले आइये बाद में अरबन लोगों के लिए इसको लाइयेगा तो यह उन्होंने गलत बात कही है । प्रापरटी के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं, मकान के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं फिर अकेले किसानों के ऊपर ही कोई सीलिंग लगाना अनुचित बात है । माइनारिटी के ऊपर भी इसको लगना चाहिए और मेजारिटी के ऊपर ही इसका धक्का नहीं लगाना चाहिए ।

मुझे यह भी कहना है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ऐसे लोगों को रखा गया है जो कि जमीन के बारे में कुछ विशेष जानते नहीं हैं । अगले १० या २० सालों में जैसे हालात हैं उनको देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दिल्ली की आबादी और अधिक बढ़ जायगी क्योंकि यह रोजबरोज बढ़ती ही जा रही है और वह तमाम काश्त की जमीन धीरे धीरे खत्म होती जायगी और खेती की जमीनें बिक कर के रिहायशी क्षेत्र हो जायेंगे और उन पर मकान बन जायंगे और आप को अरबन लोगों पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात सोचनी चाहिए लेकिन यह जो आप उन बेचारे किसानों के छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों की सीलिंग करने की बात करते हैं तो यह दुःख का विषय है और मैं समझती हूं कि अगर यह बात दिल्ली के चारों तरफ इलाकों में बसे किसान सुनें कि अकेले उन के लैंड पर ही सीलिंग करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है और अरबन प्रापरटी को टच नहीं किया जा रहा है तो वह रो पड़ेंगे । जमीन जो होती है वह धरती माता होती है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द २०, ३० मील तक किस तरह से काश्त की जमीनों को खराब किया जा रहा है और उनको मकान आदि बनाने के मकसद से खत्म किया जा रहा है और उसका नतीजा हम देख ही रहे हैं कि यहां दिल्ली में खाने वाले तो बहुत हैं और रोजाना बढ़ते जा रहे हैं लेकिन यहां पर चावल और गेहूं आदि की कमी महसूस की जा रही है और पर्याप्त पैदा नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

इसके अलावा उसमें हम बेसिक होल्डिंग भी रक्खेंगे । हैदराबाद में हमारी जमीन खराब जमीन होती थी और ८०० एकड़ एक फैमिली की बेसिक होल्डिंग थी और उसमें से साढ़े चार गुना हमने सीलिंग रक्खी थी । अब दस साल के बाद उनका मशविरा यह है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में राय देंगे कि दस साल के बाद काफी जमीन पर काश्त नहीं करेंगे और इसलिए दस साल के बाद इस कानून का विशेष असर काश्तकारों पर नहीं पड़ने

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

वाला है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि काश्तकार अपनी अपनी जमीनें बेच कर हजारों रुपया कमाते हैं और जैसी हालत है उसको देखते हुए दस साल के बाद वह सारे रिहायशी क्षेत्र हो जायेंगे और मकान बनाने के काम में आयेंगी और इस वास्ते कुछ भी रक्खें, ऐसा उनका कहना ठीक नहीं है। एक एम० पी० होने के नाते मुझे भी थोड़ा सा लैंड के बारे में तजुर्बा है और मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें तमाम चीजों पर और इसका ध्यान रखते हुए कि हम काश्तकारों के साथ अनुचित सख्ती न करें, हम इस बिल को उचित रूप से संशोधित करते हुए अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करें। आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं, दातार साहब, उनको तजर्बा है। वह बम्बई से आते हैं और उनको जमीन के बारे में मालूम है।

इस बिल में कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात रखी गयी है कि ड्राई लैंड के लिए रेवेन्यू का दस गुना और वेट लैंड के लिए बीस गुना दिया जाएगा। अब ड्राई लैंड का रेवेन्यू आठ आना है और वेट लैंड का १८ रुपया है। इसके ही हिसाब से कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाएगा। पुराने जमाने में अगर वेट लैंड खरीदा जाता तो जितना २५० रुपए में आता उतना अब दो हजार रुपए में मिलता है, और ड्राई लैंड का दाम जो पहले बहुत कम होता था अब उतने ही लैंड का दाम ५०० रुपया है। आप देखें कि अवस्था यह है कि आज किसान का लड़का पढ़ नहीं सकता, खा नहीं सकता, स्कूल नहीं जा सकता? आराम नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन जो व्यापारी लोग हैं वह हजारों रुपया कमा सकते हैं और हजारों रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं, उनके लड़के पढ़ने के लिए इंगलैंड जा सकते हैं। यह सब काम मैजारिटी पर दबाव डाल कर हो रहा है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी के जो मेम्बर हैं उनको सोचना चाहिए कि किसान की हालत कैसी है, उनको किसान के हितों को देखना चाहिए। किसान के लिए कोई आराम नहीं है, उसके लिए कोई हालीडे नहीं है और उसको कितना मुश्किल काम करना पड़ता है। किसान को अपनी बीवी का मंगल सूत्र तक उतार कर रेवेन्यू देना पड़ता है। अनावृष्टि का उस पर असर पड़ता है, रोग के कारण उस को कष्ट होता है। अब आप उसकी जमीन और छीन लेना चाहते हैं। ऐसा करने का आपको क्या हक है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में किसानों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को रखना चाहिए जो कि किसानों की बात को ठीक तरह से जानते हैं। जिनको जमीन की जानकारी हो उनको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में रखना चाहिए। मैं चाहती हूं कि मेरा यह प्वाइंट रिकार्ड कर लिया जाए कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी में किसानों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बहुत कम हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में लेना चाहिए जो उनके बारे में बोल सकें। दातार साहब तो उनके बारे में जानते हैं। उनको तो मैं एक किसान ही समझती हूं। हमें दिल्ली में किसी को मार कर दूसरे को नहीं बनाना है। अगर मां के एक बच्चा मोटा होता है एक दुबला, तो मां मोटे बच्चे को काट कर दुबले बच्चे को नहीं लगा देती। वह दोनों बच्चों को बराबर रखती है। हमें न किसानों को काट कर अमीरों को बढ़ाना है और न अमीरों को काट कर किसानों को बढ़ाना है। इस बिल से वह काम नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए हमको बहुत सोच कर बिल लाना चाहिए। जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए। हमको यह रिफार्म सोचकर लाना चाहिए। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में किसानों की बात कहने वाले मेम्बर होने चाहिएं। सैकड़ों हजारों वर्ष से किसान मर रहे हैं, उनके पास कपड़ा नहीं है, खाना नहीं है। हमने देखा कि श्री आइजनहावर आए तो उनके बैठने का सलीका नहीं था।

कहा जाता है कि दस साल में दिल्ली नगर बहुत बढ़ने वाला है इसलिए एक एकड़

रखो, दो एकड़ रखो, यह ठीक नहीं है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जमीन के बारे में जानने वाले नहीं हैं। उसमें जमीन के बारे में जानने वालों को रखना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

Shri Naval Prabhakar and **Ch. Ranbir Singh** *rose*—

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I submit that there is hardly quorum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: If you want the House to be adjourned, I accept that. It is five o'clock now. So, the House *stands adjourned.*

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 16, 1959/ Agrahayana 25, 1881 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, December 15, 1959/Agrahayana 24, 1881 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 5009—54

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877	Enquiry into Dalmia concerns . .	5013—15
878	Advertisement of reserved vacancies in newspapers . .	5015—18
879	Alkali industry .	5018—20
880	Manufacture of watches	5020—23
881	Delhi Shops and Establishments Act .	5023—25
882	All India Memorial for Martyrs . .	5025—27
883	Sale of scooters in Delhi . . .	5027—30
884	Textile mills contribution to provident fund . . .	5030—34
885	Stocks of cloth with textile Mills . .	5034—37
886	Anti-Indian propaganda in Cairo by Chinese news Agency .	5037—40
887	Regularisation of constructions by displaced persons in Delhi. .	5040–41
889	Sale of canvas and road building material to China . .	5041—43
891	Fertiliser plant at Kothagudium . .	5043—45
892	Export of manganese ore to U.S.A. .	5045—48

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7	Delhi Hindustan Standard . .	5048—54

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 5054—5118

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888	Indian Trade Centre at Beirut . .	5054
890	Ambar Charkha .	5054
893	Land for Adivasis in Dandakaranya area	5055
894	Rehabilitation wing of the Indian High Commission at Karachi	5055
895	Tar distillation plant at Durgapur . .	5056

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898	Restrictions on foreign traders in Indonesia	5057–58
899	Corporation for fertilizers factories .	5058
900	Uranium deposits in Salem district .	5058–59
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902	Textile automatic looms	5060
903	Manufacture of bicycles . . .	5060—62
904	'India 1958' Exhibition . . .	5061
905	Manipur cement control order . .	5062
906	President Nasser's visit to India . .	5063
907	Reclamation of land in Dandakaranya Area	5063–64
908	Fabrication of complete sugar plants . .	5064
909	Film on Mahatma Gandhi . . .	5064–65
910	Portuguese case in the International Court	5065
911	Jammu and Kashmir property in West Pakistan . .	5065–66
912	Bhopal Capital Project	5066
913	Hindi films . .	5066–67
914	Export of films .	5067
915	T.V. sets . .	5067–68
916	Zinc and Lead Smelters at Zawar . .	5068–69
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918	Prohibition of documents misrepresenting Indian frontiers	5069–70
919	Indian traders in Tibet	5070–71

U.S.Q. No.		
1405	South Patel Nagar, New Delhi . .	5071
1406	Export of manganese ore . . .	5071–72

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1409	Sericulture industry in Kashmir	5073
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1413	Handicrafts Centres in Punjab	5075-76
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1430	Survey of the Carpet Industry	5084
1431	Import of water coolers	5085
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1436	Study of plastic Industry abroad	5087
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1440	Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border	5089
1441	Manufacture of lathes by Hindustan Machine Tools	5089
1442	Export of handloom Textiles	5089-90
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1466	Rehabilitation grants to rural displaced persons	5103–04
1467	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh	5104–05
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1469	Industrial expansion in Delhi	5105–06
1470	Power Projects	5106
1471	Dandakaranya scheme	5106–07
1472	Radio Sangeet Sammelan	5107–08
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1474	Foot-wear for coal-miners	5109
1475	Export of chilly and tamarind	5109–10
1476	Certificate of eligibility for allotment of accommodation	5110–11
1477	Accommodation for Government Employees	5111
1478	Unauthorised constructions in refugee markets in Delhi	5111–12
1479	Strike at Bombay Port	5112
1480	Handicrafts Museum in New Delhi	5112
1481	Precision Tool Factory	5113
1482	Bonus to workers in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	5113–14
1483	Withdrawal of labour dispute cases from courts	5114
1484	Grants to Sir Gangaram Hospital	5114
1485	Import of cloves	5115
1486	Unsold handloom goods in Andhra Pradesh	5115
1487	Development of hilly regions of Punjab	5115–16
1488	Bhotiyas	5116
1489	Shops-cum-flats in Kidwai Nagar, Delhi	5117
1490	Export of onions	5117
1491	Indianisation of foreign firms	5118

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — COLUMNS 5118–19

(1) A copy of each of the following papers exchanged between the Governments of India and China regarding the treatment of the Indian police patrol party captured by the Chinese troops at Chang Chenmo Valley on the 21st October 1949:—

(i) Chinese Government un-official memorandum dated the 14th November, 1959.

(ii) Government of India's note dated the 24th November, 1959.

(iii) Chinese Government note dated the 28th November, 1959.

(iv) Government of India's note dated the 13th December, 1959 along with the Statement of Shri Karam Singh.

(2) A copy of statement correcting the information given on the 11th September, 1959, in reply to the point raised by Shri V.P. Nayar during the discussion on the Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited regarding the association of the Directors of the Corporation with private firms.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE — 5120–24

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Prime Minister to the restrictions reported to have been imposed by the Government of East Pakistan on members of minority community in the matter of renewal of their passports.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 5124-25

(1) The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

(2) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Bill, 1959.

BILL PASSED . . . 5125-26

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) moved that the Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 5126—42

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill to a Joint Committee was concluded and the motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE.* SUSPENSION OF RULE . . 5142—44

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee be suspended. The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 5144—5207

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, be referred to a Joint Committee. The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 5207—46

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill 1959 be referred to a Joint Committee. The consideration was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1959/AGRAHAYANA 25, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill and consideration of the Food situation in the country.